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The Bombay Chronicle

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The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 73-

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931.



PRICE ONE ANNA.

Jawaharlal Hands Over Charge To Sirdar Vallabhbhai

MAHATMA REASSURES MERCHANTS

KARACHI, March 27. Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress Working Committee, pledged support to Indian Merchants for rescinding the Round Table Conference decision regarding the equality of rights between Indians and Europeans. Mahatma Gandhi added that any constitution which impaired the right of the future Indian Parliament to discriminate against non-nationals, whenever necessary in the national interest, would be worthless and unacceptable to the Congress.—A. P.

BENN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 27. It is officially stated that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Wedgwood Benn sent a personal telegram to Mr. Gandhi. It is added that the statement that in any future Round Table Conference constitutional safeguards would be regarded as entirely open to discussion, is distortion of the position as explained by the Viceroy at a farewell banquet last night.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL

Complete Confidence In Mahatma

AMNESTY TO ALL POLITICALS.

KARACHI, March 27. The Working Committee when it rose at midday to-day virtually completed drafting resolutions five of which have been finally passed.

The resolution on Bhagat Singh which was adopted yesterday as already reported dissociate itself from and disapprove of political violence. It expresses appreciation of the spirit of Bhagat Singh and Comrades and regrets their execution at this juncture. The Working Committee also adopted a resolution of confirming the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, reaffirming the goal of independence, demanding complete control over Army, Foreign Relations, Finance, Fiscal policy and voting complete confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and appointing him head of the delegation of Congress to the Round Table Conference.

RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS.

A third resolution has been passed urging release of all political prisoners convicted before and after the civil disobedience started, including those convicted of violence in the interests of a peaceful atmosphere and in order to allay embitterment caused by the Lahore executions.

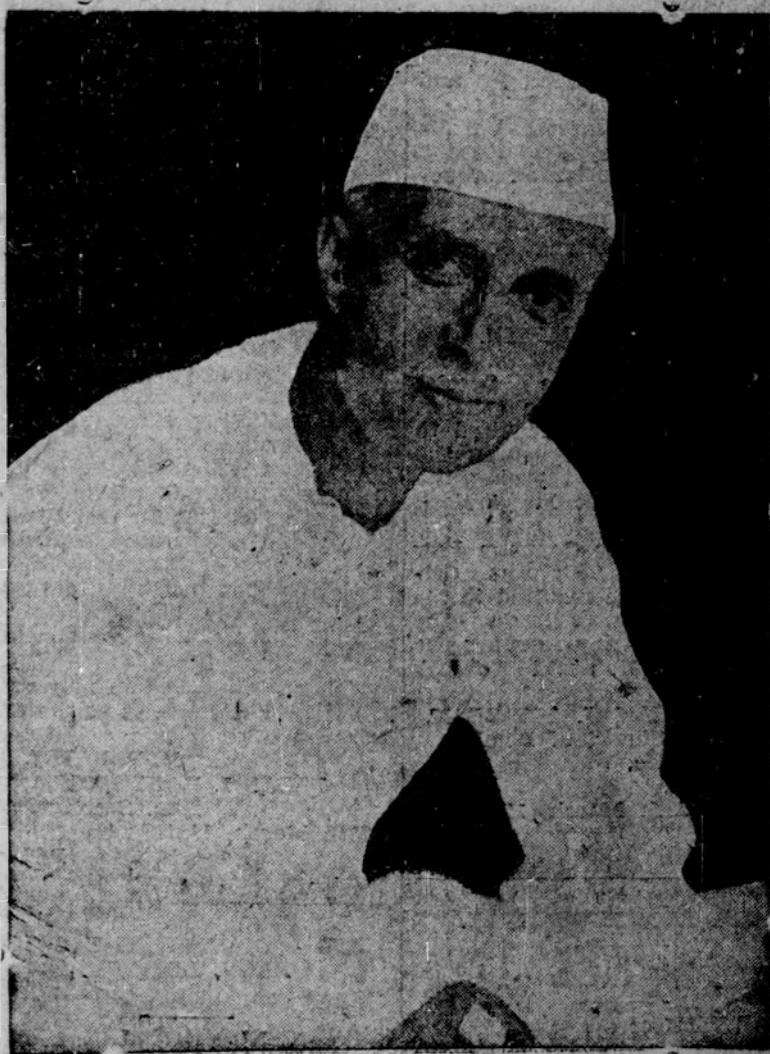
SELF-DETERMINATION FOR BURMA.

The fourth resolution concedes the right of self-determination to Burma and asks that the opinion of Burma be ascertained before dealing with the question of separation.

The fifth resolution is one of condolence at the deaths of Pandit Motilal, Maulana Mahomed Ali and unknown workers.

It is expected that the first resolution to be placed before the Subjects Committee when it meets this afternoon will be the condolence resolution, then the one relating to Bhagat Singh and release of all political prisoners.—A. P. Special.

RETIRING PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"Free India Spells Destruction Of Imperialism"

"CONGRESS PROGRAMME IS NOT GOING TO GET US FREEDOM"

SUBASH BOSE OUTLINES SOCIALIST PROGRAMME FOR NAUJAWANS

KARACHI, March 27. Before a crowded pandal and cries of "Long Live Resolution" to the session of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha commenced this morning with Sjt. Subhas Bose in the chair. Prominent among those present were Sjt. Krishnakant, Pandit Malaviya, Sjt. Govind Malaviya, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and Srimati Kamala Nehru.

OPPOSED TO GANDHI-IRWIN PACT Swami Govindanand, Chairman Reception Committee welcoming delegates said the execution of Bhagat Singh and others had made it impossible for young men to agree to any sort of compromise with the British Government. Their idea was establishment of a Government for the masses. He wanted India to give an Indian garb to Russian Socialism and said complete socialistic independence could alone be the goal of youth for which they must always be prepared to lay down their lives.

"The soul of India was opposed to the Gandhi-Irwin pact which could not live long". He appealed to youth to organise peasants and workers, adding that armed politicians and capitalists were enjoying the fruits of sacrifices made by Bhagat Singh and party.

DOWN WITH ALL BONDAGE Sjt. Subhas Bose rising amidst applause said they were concerned more with consideration of that socio-economic structure and body politic which will bring the maximum of happiness and will help to foster manhood and develop character and will translate reality the highest ideal of collective humanity. They were also interested in investigating methods that will bring about the earliest attainment of this goal. Sjt. Bose said he was led to the conclusion that should form the basis of their collective life were justice, equality, freedom and discipline.

"Therefore in order to ensure equality we must get rid of bondage of every kind, social, economic and political and we must become fully and wholly free."

Proceeding, Mr. Subash Bose said: "To summarise what I have said I want a Socialist Republic in the Congress."

SUHASINI NAMBIAR'S MESSAGE TO NAUJAWANS

Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar the retiring president of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference, in the course of her message to the Naujawan Conference at Karachi states:—

Regret inability to attend congratulate Naujawan on their valiant role at Karachi. Hope they will not be duped by phrasemongers of the alleged Leftists in the Congress.

India. The message I have to give is one of complete all round undiluted freedom and until these radical and revolutionary elements are stirred up we cannot get freedom and we cannot stir up revolutionary elements among us except by inspiring them with a new message which comes from the heart and goes straight to the heart.

WEAKNESS IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME

The fundamental weakness in the Congress policy and programme is that there is a great deal of vagueness and mental reservation in the minds of the (Continued on page 9.)

WORKING COMMITTEE VOTES FULL FAITH IN MAHATMA

A. I. C. C. Adjourns As Mark Of Respect For Bhagat Singh & Comrades

PRESIDENT-ELECT REAFFIRMS NON-VIOLENT CREED OF CONGRESS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 27. Amidst atmosphere of tense excitement the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress met this afternoon in a pandal specially erected for the purpose.

Contrary to usual practice a large number of visitors were allowed to attend the proceedings on tickets. There was gloom spread over the assembly owing to the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades. Speculation was rife among the members of the Committee as to the probabilities of the situation which had become enormously complicated by the combination of incidents.

WILL THERE BE BATTLE ROYAL?

There was growing opinion in the country in favour of the rejection of the Delhi Pact and it was naturally expected that a battle royal would be fought on the floor of the House on that question. Another important matter for speculation was who would lead the Opposition in the Congress. All eyes were directed to Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose whose attitude in regard to this question was and is still undecided. The Lahore executions had further complicated the situation and made it extremely tense and had this incident intensified the opposition to Mahatma Gandhi.

CLOSELY GUARDED SECRET. The deliberations of the Working Committee which met for two days for drafting the resolutions were kept a closely guarded secret till the hour of the meeting. Gandhiji, Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai were given warm reception when they entered the pandal.

GLOOM OVER THE ASSEMBLY. The investiture ceremony was less imposing than usual owing to the gloom cast over the gathering. The condolence resolution was carried without speeches after feeling reference made by the President to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. All the controversy was reserved for the second resolution which while recording the appreciation of the bravery and the sacrifice of Sardar Bhagat Singh and the other two comrades expressed in emphatic terms the dissociation of the Congress from and the disapproval of political violence of any shape or form.

This clause of the main resolution at once became a hard bone of contention. A host of amendments were moved asking for the deletion of this clause. Appeals were made to the President and the Working Committee requesting them to alter the resolution in a manner that would make it acceptable to all sections of the House. The President made it clear that the deletion of the clause involved a question of principle and it was impossible for the Congress to compromise that principle. From the trend of discussion it appeared that the amendment expressing the dissociation of the Congress from political violence would be carried if Mahatma Gandhi did not reply to the debate. As it happened neither Mahatma Gandhi nor any member of the Working Committee spoke on the proposition. Amendments were straightaway put to vote. One after the other they were all defeated and the original resolution was carried.

MAHATMA RETAINS HIS HOLD. Mahatma's influence over the Congress is immense and no amount of opposition coming from whatever quarters is likely to alter the situation. The resolution about Bhagat Singh was in the nature of a feint. It has almost decided the Congress attitude in regard to the resolution on the provisional settlement. Regarding the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference was moved at to-day's meeting but it could not be discussed for want of time.

DETAILS

The All-India Congress Committee met in its special Pandit this afternoon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding. The proceedings began with the presentation of the General Secretary's Annual Report for the last year.

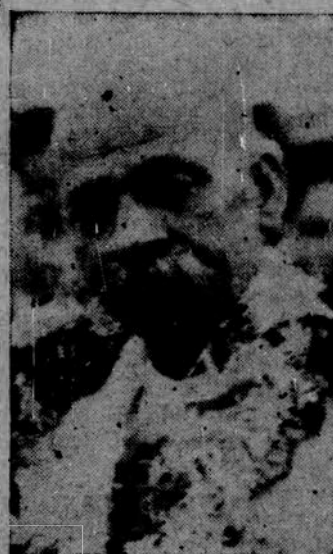
ADJOURNMENT FOR BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES. Before any other item on the agenda could be taken up for discussion the House passed an adjournment motion as a mark of respect for Sardar Bhagat Singh and his two comrades. Pandit Bhargava of Ajmer moved the adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of the great patriots Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev who sacrificed their lives at the altar of the motherland.

Next in importance to Mahatma. The motion was seconded by Maulana Jafferall Khan of Punjab who ended his fiery speech with a remark that with the only exception of Mahatma Gandhi there was no single individual in the world who had caught as much popular imagination as Sardar Bhagat Singh had done.

The House unanimously passed the adjournment by observing silence for five minutes. SARDAR ASSUMES OFFICE. The House then discussed the annual report which was carried after a few verbal changes had been made. This was followed by the investiture ceremony in which the retiring President Pandit Jawaharlal gave the charge of the presidential office to the President-elect Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

In taking charge of the office the Sardar made a brief speech in Hindi humorously remarking that he was a simple peasant and politics was never the work of a peasant. It was rather a heavy responsibility thrown on his shoulders. He then made a moving reference to Pandit Motilal Nehru for whose absence he said the House was distinctly the poorer. The Committee then passed the condolence resolution touching the death of (Continued on page 9.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT



SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI

"Red Shirts" Confer With Gandhiji

KARACHI, March 27.

A deputation of red shirts and members of Naujawan Bharat Sabha met Mahatma Gandhi, tonight, when he appealed to them to help him to steer the Delhi Pact through the Congress. Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Patel were also present. Conversations will continue to-morrow evening. On hearing news of Cawnpore riots, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent, Babu Purnohomdas Tandon and Balkrishna Sarma to use their influence and bring about peace. He has telegraphed to Babu Bhagwandas, K. S. Pandit Ramkant, Malaviya, Kailasnath, Kattju and Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman to proceed to Cawnpore and help to restore peace.—A. P. Special.

FRONTIER GANDHI & HIS RED-SHIRTS

A False Alarm

KARACHI, March 27.

There are two Gandhis in Congress camp to-day, one the complete physical contrast of the other. Sardar Abdul Gaffur Khan the "Frontier Gandhi", tall, erect, soldierly figure with keen but kindly eyes arrived this morning and with him came about a hundred Red Shirts whose arrival caused considerable commotion. As they marched to the accompaniment of bag-pipes and drums, Congress volunteers thought the threatened march of Red-shirts on Congress Camp was coming. Frantic whistles and thud of hurrying feet followed. People from all over the grounds rushed to the barbed-wire fencing where the Red Shirts confronted Congress volunteers for a moment eyeing each other suspiciously. Later it was explained that Red Shirts had nothing to do with the anti-Gandhi demonstrators and then Congress volunteers made way for the Frontiersmen who marched to Sardar Abdul Gaffur Khan's tent.—A. P. Special.

SUHASINI NAMBIAR'S PASSPORT

Bombay Govt. Refuses To Return It To Her

Recently an application was made by Mr. Sinha defence counsel, in the Meerut Court, requesting the court to return Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar's passport, which was seized as an exhibit in the Meerut conspiracy case. The court on hearing the prosecuting counsel ordered the passport to be returned to Mrs. Nambiar and sent it to the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government, however, has refused to return the passport to Mrs. Nambiar and has informed her accordingly.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Viceroy's Address Meets With Approval

HIS UNFORTUNATE REFERENCE TO BHAGAT SINGH

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 27. The Assembly rejected the Viceroy's recommendation regarding the amendment to the Income-tax portion of the Finance Bill by 60 votes to 56. Thereupon Sir George Schuster did not move the third reading of the Bill, and wanted the President to certify that the House had declined to pass the Bill as recommended. The President promised to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Assembly lobbies discussed to-day Congress Working Committee's resolution and the Viceroy's speech of yesterday at the Chelmsford Club dinner. There was considerable relief that the Mahatma had secured a vote of confidence from the Working Committee.

The Viceroy's address at Chelmsford Club assured greater importance than it might have otherwise gained for the reason that the Viceroy had to make an authoritative statement for pacification of the Congress before it took decision on the subject of agreement and question of safeguards. The Viceroy's address, according to Lohy, talks, was a mixture of his own self and that of his official self.

HIS ORIGINAL INTENTIONS. It is said that originally he intended merely to talk on the safeguards but that a "strong man" succeeded in making the Viceroy declare that the responsibility for Bhagat Singh's execution was his. One prominent member of the Assembly remarked: "Lord Irwin has given a severe slap to conservatives and to all exploiters by putting the issue before the world in its naked form."

He has also on the question of safeguards, put the matter as helpfully to the Mahatma as possible but his speech over Bhagat Singh was unfortunately turned especially in its ironical reference to Gandhiji as the apostle of non-violence. It may lead to some controversy of the nature Lord Reading roused by a similar post prandial reference.

CHEAP POPULARITY.

Another member remarked the "speech should be written in letters of gold but for the tone of reference to Bhagat Singh, where the Viceroy tried to win cheap Service popularity." Sir B. L. Mitter's speech created equally good impression in political circles though there was a comment that he did not call Gandhiji Mahatma, but called him Mr. SNOBBERY.

That probably was a reflection of Chelmsford Club mentality where though the Indian membership far exceeds European membership its conduct is in diehard official hands and leads to discrimination against Indians, so much so that ordinary officials and well-known ladies were made to sit very high up on the main table, while persons like the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly were thrown here and there.

MOST IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

But so far as the function goes it was a great success and added considerably to the stature of the Club by making it once again a platform for one of the bold and most statesmanlike pronouncement... that ever was made Mr. Gandhi was informed by wire as to what the Viceroy was to say so that he may have the full facts before him before committing the Working Committee to a formula of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

ASSEMBLY'S VICTORY.

So far as the Assembly politics go these resulted in a great victory for the Opposition parties.

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WANTED—A young man with Journalistic experience to help in Editing a Journal, devoted to Labour and Industrial Questions. Apply Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—A highly educated LADY TEACHER, in a respectable Hindu family to teach four lady students four hours a day. Knowledge of needle work, etc. essential. Best references needed. Apply Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" are HEREBY INFORMED of the steamer's arrival on the 27th March, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Dicks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA, Official Liquidator. The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation). District Court Buildings, Ahmedabad, 20th March, 1931.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. F. E. VAKIL and NARIMAN M. MASTER, carrying on business under the name of WESTERN INDIA MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY, has been DISSOLVED on and from the 11th March 1931. Mr. F. E. Vakil retiring free of all liabilities. All liabilities and dues will be discharged and received by the continuing partner Mr. NARIMAN M. MASTER.

(Sd.) F. E. VAKIL, NARIMAN M. MASTER.

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WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Civil Engineering. Pay Rs. 150-15-300. Starting salary according to qualification. The applicant should have teaching experience in Building and Surveying. Applications along with copies of three recent testimonials and a copy of photograph should reach the office on or before 7th April, 1931.

PRINCIPAL, Engineering College.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor on Monday morning, the 30th March 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st floor on Monday morning the 30th March, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay. Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th March, 1931.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

THE WORK of Collecting Voters' names by house to house inspection for preparing the New Electoral Roll for the General Elections to be held in January, 1932, will commence from WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1931. The public are earnestly requested to co-operate by supplying the required information promptly and correctly to the Inspectors.

A. R. DALAL, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, 9th March, 1931.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation). Nos. 2 & 3 situated at Broach.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator of the abovesaid Company has obtained the permission of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, to put to public auction sale the Mills of the above Company Nos. 2 & 3 comprising of Leasehold and Freehold Land, Buildings, Machinery, (25,888 Spindles and 712 Looms) etc., on Thursday the 2nd April, 1931, at 3 p.m. at Ahmedabad, in the District Court Buildings 3rd wing in his office.

The conditions of sale will be read out at the time of auction. Person or persons whose bid is accepted by the Official Liquidator will have to deposit forthwith a sum of 25 per cent of the bid by a cheque in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, or by Government Paper of the market value equivalent to 25 per cent of the purchase price endorsed in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Mills will be sold subject to reserve bid of Rs. 5,00,000 and the confirmation of the same by the District Judge, Ahmedabad. The Official Liquidator (Vendor) reserves the right to withdraw the lot any time before the same is actually sold without giving any reason.

The above property of the Company is in the possession of the Official Liquidator. Inspection of the property can be had by previous appointment with the undersigned. Conditions of sale and particulars of property can be had from the undersigned.

The sale when confirmed by the District Judge finally will be free from any encumbrance.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA, Official Liquidator. The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation). District Court Buildings, Ahmedabad, 20th March, 1931.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

FOR MASTERLY STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF ENGINEERING IN INDIA Study SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th revised and enlarged new Edition. Price Rs. 8, per V.P.P. Sir GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY, Lahore.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post in English in the Junior Grade (Rs. 200 to Rs. 400). Qualifications 1st or 2nd class M.A. in English of Bombay University or equivalent. Commencing salary will depend upon qualifications and previous experience. Applications to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, before the 15th of May, 1931.

2765.

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in St. Xavier's College on MONDAY, the 30th instant at 6 P. M. to receive the report and statement of Accounts for the year 1930 and to elect the Managing Committee for the current year. There will be a Social Gathering after the Meeting as usual.

The Association was established in August, 1902, to provide Members with facilities for social intercourse and generally to further the interests of Xaverians. Membership is open to all past students of St. Xavier's School and College. Subscription Rs. 4 per annum. New members now being enrolled. Ex-students wishing to join may write to the Hon. Secretaries at the College.

N. P. PAVRI, FAZAL I. RAHIMTULLA, Hon. Secretaries.

27th March, 1931.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th April to 2nd May, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board, **TATA SONS LIMITED,** Agents, by their Constituted Attorney, P. J. BILIMORIA, Bombay, 27th March, 1931.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which existed between our client Mr. Mohanlal Lalji and Jampadas Ranchodas who carried on business at Mulji Jetha Market under the name and style of Venilal Kantilal was dissolved on Fagan vad 14 S. Y. 1927 (18th March 1931) and that our client is carrying on business in the same name on his own account since that date.

N. C. DALAL & CO., Attorneys for Mohanlal Lalji, Bombay, dated 27th March, 1931.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 110 of 1930

Re: BALWANT SITARAM MAHINDRE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs Mahindre and Co., as Machinery Merchants at Apollo Street and now Unemployed, residing at Ramchandra Mansion, Girgaum: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovesaid Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th May, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of March 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.

2773

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 2504 OF 1930.

Messrs. MOOLCHAND JIV-RAJ, a firm, Plaintiffs, vs. Messrs. MANGALDAS AMRITLAL, a firm, Defendants.

(1) Messrs. Mangaldas Amritlal, and (2) Baldevdas Manchand and (3) Goculdas Manchand, Partners in the abovesaid Defendant firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovesaid Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the abovesaid Defendants firm to recover the sum of Rs. 2,904-4-0 interest, costs and interest on judgment.

The hearing of the suit is fixed for the 6th day of May, 1931. In default of your appearance at the time an 'ex-parte' decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 7th day of Jan., 1931.

Messrs. CHORSEY AND CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2768

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 480 of 1931. Messrs. KHUMAIJI GAJAJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs, vs.

PREMOOVERBALI, widow of Kallandas Rowji Dabkar heir and legal representative of the said Kallandas Rowji Dabkar of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

To, The Creditors of KALLANDAS ROWJI DABKAR.

Pursuant to the Order, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranjekar on the 11th day of March, 1931, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovesaid Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the deceased Kallandas Rowji Dabkar against the abovesaid Defendant for following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the estate of the deceased is indebted to the Plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 15,000/- with interest thereon at 2 per cent per month from the 16th December, 1930;

(b) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay the said sum to the Plaintiffs out of the estate of the deceased in her hands;

(c) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court;

(d) That some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased including the shares standing in the name of the deceased and the ornaments belonging to the deceased and the 1/3 of the share of the deceased in the immovable property described in Exhibit B to the Plaintiff;

(e) For an Interim Receiver in terms of Prayer (d)

(f) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the suit for that the Plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be otherwise provided for;

(g) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 8th day of April, 1931.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1931.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 27th day of March, 1931.

(Sd.) RELE & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2774

RATIONAL ASTHMA-CURE

Mrs. HUMABAI NAIR, Nurni 22-12-30—1 suffered from Asthma for 12 years. Tried many remedies to no avail. Dr. Kumbhar's special treatment (and Breathing Well Methods) completely cured me in 3 weeks.

Dr. KUMBHAR (Electrician).

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Authorised Capital - Rs. 2,00,000

Issued Capital - Rs. 30,000

Paid up Capital - Rs. 25,000

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SHORTAGE OF NURSES IN BRITAIN.

Questionnaire To Hospitals.

PROFESSION JUDGED BY THE PAST?

The "Lancet" Commission, appointed in December last under the chairmanship of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, to inquire into the reasons for the shortage of nurses and to offer suggestions for making the service more attractive to women suitable for the work, has issued its first interim report, which deals with answers obtained from a questionnaire which was sent to the responsible authorities of all hospitals approved as training centres and to a number of other hospitals not so approved.

The questionnaire asked many questions in regard to the recruitment of nurses, their training and general treatment, including the relaxation allowed them.

To the question "Do your advertisements usually bring sufficient replies from suitable candidates?" the percentage of hospitals answering "No" was as follows:—

Sisters 30 per cent.
Staff nurses 58 per cent.
Probationers 44 per cent.

The London voluntary hospitals appear to have very little difficulty in obtaining sisters, but more than a third find staff nurses hard to secure, and a quarter have difficulty over probationers. The provincial voluntary hospitals find it harder to get probationers than the municipal (formerly Poor Law) hospitals, though easier to get staff nurses and sisters. But they generally require a higher educational standard than the municipal hospitals.

LESS DIFFICULTY IN LONDON.

The report, which is published in full in the current issue of the "Lancet," says that, taken as a whole, it will be observed that one-fifth of the hospitals fail to secure suitable candidates as sisters, and roughly one-half of the fail to secure the staff nurses and probationers of the standard they desire. There are, however, fairly distinct differences between the groups of hospitals, and the position is obviously less acute among the London voluntary hospitals.

As regards probationers, the shortage is most marked among the hospitals which are not approved as training schools. The municipal hospitals in comparison with the provincial voluntary hospitals seem to have more difficulty in securing staff nurses.

As regards the provision of ward-maids and, therefore, the reduction of "menial" work by the nursing staff, the London voluntary hospitals have more ward-maids per average occupied beds than the other training schools. Very few of the former have more than twenty beds per wardmaid.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS.

On the solution of these difficulties there is no agreement. Some advocate "living out," while others say that it would be "fatal to the profession." Superannuation schemes are advocated by some that have not already adopted them; others favour the reduction of "menial work" and that off-duty hours should be so fixed that the nurse should be able to make social engagements and be reasonably sure of being able to keep them. In addition, the on-duty hours should not be "taken up" by lectures.

A number of the smaller hospitals, both general and special, attribute their difficulties to the fact that the training gained in them counts for nothing when entering an approved training school. There should be, in their opinion, co-operation with the college hospitals for preliminary training.

Not many of those questioned believe in any lowering of the present educational standards demanded, but a number refer to the difficulties and disadvantages of combining ward work and theoretical work, which, in their opinion, makes the life of the probationer too arduous. To obviate this difficulty, preliminary training schools for some months before entering the wards are proposed.

TOO KEEN FOR PROMOTION.

These would have the additional advantage of overcoming a problem continually put forward—the gap between school-leaving age and the age at which the hospitals wish to recruit their staff. The education authorities, it is suggested, might co-operate with the hospitals in the provision of schools for this preliminary training in the theory of the General Nursing Council's syllabus. At present training may take place when the probationer is too tired to take advantage of it. Alternatively it is suggested that recruitment at an earlier age to children's hospitals might be possible.

After training some of the difficulty is due to the fact that the staff nurse regards her position as merely a stepping-stone, and immediately seeks a sister's post. "No good nurse," reports one, "wants to remain a staff nurse any more than a medical wants to remain a house surgeon." Some authorities deplore this desire for speedy promotion, and believe that a year as staff nurse should be insisted upon; bound up with this is the opinion, often given, that relative to the probationers the trained staff are underpaid, and that their status should be radically revised.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

One suggestion of some interest is that they should be afforded opportunity for taking responsibilities, for instance, by representation on the committee of management. The attractions of private nursing, of the public health services, of special branches, and of nurses' corporations that give better pay are all cited. On the other hand, some of the special hospitals find that nurses are disinclined to take up their specialised forms of nursing without such extra pay.

Finally, in the opinion of an appreciable number, the shortage of candidates is due only to the fact that the profession is judged by the conditions of the past and not by those of the present. An "erroneous idea of overwork, underfeeding, and underpay" exists, and "exaggerated reports of treatment by seniors" remain in the minds of possible candidates and their parents. It is believed that these opinions could be corrected by suitable propaganda in schools and in the press.

VITAMIN "A"
Medical Research Council Experiments.
COLOUR VALUE IN FOOD

A few words on the cause of blushing are found amid a mass of technical details in the report of the Medical Research Council for last year. The report points out that investigations show blushing to result "from impulses travelling in the sympathetic system." The power to blush and the response to heat by flushing, it is added, are abolished by sympathectomy.

The report, which is signed by Viscount D'Abernon, the chairman of the Council, deals with the latest work concerning Vitamin A. It is stated that there is indication that Vitamin A may have primary value not only in defending the body against infective disease, but in promoting recovery after infection has been established. For certain trials in the treatment of puerperal fever a concentrate prepared and supplied by Messrs. Lever Bros. was used. This led to a rapidly growing demand for supplies of the concentrate for many sporadic and uncontrolled trials of the substance in medical practice. Lord Leverhulme conferred with the Council, and his firm have placed at the disposal of the Council for medical and scientific purposes their whole available supply of this concentrate.

With the permission and the active assistance of the late Lord Thomson, the Council have been enabled to arrange, in a large and important section of the Royal Air Force personnel who have submitted themselves voluntarily to the trial, a controlled test of the value, if any, of a regular administration of Vitamin A, in the prevention of colds or other ailments during the winter months under various conditions of indoor and outdoor work.

VALUE OF COLOUR.

The Council has confirmed a finding by American workers that vegetable roots containing the yellow pigment known as carotene produced the effects of Vitamin A in an animal more than those that were colourless and yellow maize more than white maize. It has been proved that the effects of Vitamin A in a diet were got when material from the yellow part of the flower of the pheasant's eye narcissus was added but not when the white part was used.

Recently a Swedish professor has found that pure recrystallised carotene could effectively replace Vitamin A in the diet, and Dr. Moore, working for the Council, has shown that carotene in the diet leads to a proportionate appearance of Vitamin A as such in the liver fat. This work strongly suggests that carotene is a precursor of Vitamin A and leads to its production within the animal body.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

We have received the following weekly market report from Messrs. Symington & Sinclair dated London March 24th:—

Since our last Report the outlook for Rubber has undergone a sudden change owing to the news that negotiations have recommenced between British and Dutch

Rubber interests with a view to the introduction of compulsory restriction under Government control.

The publication of the figures of Malayan shipments for February quoted below which show an increase on the January shipment had a slightly depressing effect on Monday morning but the Market was steadied by rumours that restriction negotiations were about to recommence, while the definite news that the Dutch Committee were coming over here this week caused a sharp rise in prices yesterday. The price of Spot Rubber touched 4 1/4d. with other prices in proportion. There was a setback later in the afternoon as America did not follow the advance but to-day prices are again fully steady and show an advance against those quoted last Wednesday of 1/2d. per lb. The hope of the renewal of restriction has brought a large volume of speculative buying into the Market. Consumers both here and in America remain somewhat sceptical so far.

It is reported that Sir Cecil Clementi and Sir George Maxwell have been in Holland advocating the consideration of the Maxwell plan which was published in the press here on Wednesday, 21st January. This plan is based on a pivotal price of 9d. with 25 per cent. restriction of exports when the price is below that level. This restriction would apply to all Rubber except the Dutch East Indies Native Rubber which would be dealt with by a special 10 per cent. duty.

The present state of the negotiations is depicted in a message published in to-day's "Financial Times" from their own correspondent in Amsterdam dated yesterday. This reads as follows:—

I am authoritatively informed that the entire Committee for the Protection of Interests of Dutch Rubber Producers headed by the Chairman, Professor M. W. F. Treub (the Dutch ex-Minister of Finance), will leave for London on Thursday next, 5th March, in order to open preliminary negotiations with British growers for a new British-Dutch Rubber restriction scheme. The scheme, I hear, will be based on that framed by Sir George Maxwell, published in "The Financial Times" on 21st January, and will therefore include the native output.

It is understood that the committee has received an intimation from the Dutch Government to the effect

that, in view of the Government's attitude on sugar restriction, it is prepared to reconsider its views regarding the forced curtailment of rubber output, but only on the understanding that a well-founded scheme can be produced.

As reported in my interview published in "The Financial Times" of 23rd January, the Maxwell scheme is considered by Dutch growers to be quite practicable, although at the time it was deemed to be improbable that the Dutch Government would alter its views on increasing export duties as suggested by Sir George Maxwell, more especially on native exports.

The co-operation of the Dutch Government in both the sugar and the tin restriction schemes would now appear to have established a precedent for the rubber industry. Opinion in the market as to the eventual outcome of these negotiations is divided but the majority incline to the opinion that something will be done this time as both Malaya and the Dutch East Indies are severely hit by the conditions at present ruling in Rubber.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figures of shipments from Malaya for February. We give these below with the figures for January for comparison.

Gross Shipments amounted to 41,951 tons (January 41,579 tons) with Gross Imports 9,672 tons (11,029 tons), whereof 6,880 tons (8,158 tons) were declared as Wet Native Rubber. Making the usual allowance for moisture and dirt in the Wet Native Rubber we calculate the Net Imports (dry equivalent) to have amounted to 7,997 tons (8,990 tons), and deducting this quantity from the Gross Exports we make the Net Shipments of Malayan produced Rubber 33,954 tons (32,589 tons).

Of the Gross Exports 8,818 tons (8,418 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 26,758 tons (32,913 tons) go to the U. S. A., 4,169 tons (5,067 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 1,538 tons (2,659 tons) to Japan, and 668 tons (1,522 tons) to other destinations.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 8 cents buyers (flat parity 3 15/16d.), being a rise of 5/8 cent. on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—

March 7-70 (last week 7-20), May 8-10 (7-50), July 8-20 (7-70), September 8-40 (7-90), October 8-50 (8-00), and December 9-70 (8-20).



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How the average man and woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects and curb bad habits, is described in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces". Ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System.

Mr. Arne Krogh writes: "Your work is full of deep truths, so natural, that I did not appreciate them till they were put before me. It is not new thoughts given me, but my own, my intelligence and my forces awakened, brought in deep so that I can have the best use of them."

Another report, from Melle, Odette Frey reads: "I cannot sufficiently praise and recommend your System to my friends. Furthermore, I can truthfully say that from the day I possessed your System, my ailments disappeared and my will-power increased."

Mr. Franz Woz describes his experiences as follows: "It is really unbelievable what powers one can obtain through the wonderful Knowles System. The results are so astounding that I cannot recommend it too highly. It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of 'The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces' to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of Suggestion and Hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects. In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles."

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Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to: PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-K), No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas, (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

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P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

ALL INDIA POLITICAL SUFFERERS CONFERENCE.

Task Before It.

Swami Kumarananda, founder of the All-India Political Sufferers' League, writes:—

It is a happy news that Babu Subash Chandra Bose has been elected as President of the 5th Session of the All India Political Sufferers' Conference which is to be held at Karachi during the Congress Session. He is the right man to preside over conference of this type and give us a right lead. But as the founder of the All India Political Sufferers' League I wish to suggest to adopt a few things for the Karachi Session of the Conference. During the 40th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Cawnpore in December 1925 I was able to organise the first All India Political Sufferers' Conference with the following objects:—

(1) To collect the exact figures of those who suffered imprisonment in various political Sections in different Provinces of India.
(2) To organise the Districts and Provincial Political Sufferers' Committees who will devote their life for the service of the country.
(3) To have a permanent fund for helping the families of such Political sufferers who are imprisoned or detained in Jail for a longer period if they really deserve help.

(4) To give financial help for the defence of such political cases which require support of the people of the country.

(5) To collect the numbers of the Indian exiles and their conditions who have been compelled to seek shelter in different parts of Europe, America and Japan.

(6) To demand the rights of Political Prisoners in Jail. The creation of A, B, and C class by the government is nothing but to humiliate all political prisoners rank and file which creates a division among ourselves. Those who suffered imprisonment know this well. No political prisoner should accept better treatment in jail for himself until all equally treated. A resolution of this type should be adopted in the conference.

PERMANENT FUND

Then the question of the permanent fund. Hundreds of families in India to-day are left in the mercy of the people of our country at the absence of their able members of the family who are in jail for a long time for country's cause. Not only the families of Lahore, Kakori, Meerut, Conspiracy prisoners or Bengal Detenus or the prisoners convicted in different Conspiracy cases in Bengal but there are our such comrades who are very little known to our country men. How many of our country men know about our brethren who were sentenced before or during the war time for thirty, forty or fifty years rigorous imprisonment and more than sixteen or seventeen years passed they are still writhing in the dark cells of the prison. Many of them travelled in foreign countries and among them some are intellectual giants. I know a friend who is a master of the twelve languages and who stayed in Europe and America for a long time. He was sentenced to forty-two years imprisonment and more than fifteen years passed he is in jail suffering cruel tortures in the hands of Jail officials. His property was confiscated and his family members left to the mercy of the people of our country. One may not agree with the principles and policies of the revolutionaries but when they are in Jail and starving members of their families depend on the help of our country men. It is the duty of every one to help in such cases.

THE EXILES

Now I like to say a few words about the Indian exiles. So far I have been able to collect the information their number is three hundred and sixty one. We have totally ignored them. One cannot forget the valuable services they have done and are still doing for the freedom of India. They deserve the credit for creating an international situation in India's favour. They have started societies, publishing monthly and weekly papers, holding meetings, to make propaganda in different parts of Europe, America and Japan for creating sympathy of the people of those countries for India's freedom. They must be allowed to come back to India and ban on them should be removed. A resolution to this effect should also be adopted in the Conference. Our brothers in America are still fighting to restore the rights of Indian citizenship. Some three years before Dr. Saldendranath Ghosh, Ph.D. of the friends of India's Freedom Society, New York issued an appeal to get monetary help of three lacs from India. I moved a resolution to this effect in the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held in Calcutta in October 1927 which was unanimously carried. But no help was given to them from India upto this time. The resolution was highly appreciated by our friends in America and Senator Borah

a member of the American Senate wrote to me that if we can send Rs. three lacs from India they can continue their fight with full vigour to restore the right of Indian citizenship in America. Senator Borah also moved a resolution in the American senate for this. But as there was no backing from India his resolution failed. In the Cawnpore Session of the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference an appeal was made for a permanent fund. The late Lala Lajpatrai headed the list by his contribution of Rs. two thousands. Nearly ten thousands were collected. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had promised to collect atleast rupees one lac. I hope she will remember her promise this time and do something for the cause of our suffering comrades. The political sufferers' league requires a permanent fund of rupees three lacs. At present Swami Govindananda of Karachi is the Secretary of the league. All communications regarding the league should be made to him. Shrimati Parvati Devi of Lahore, Mr. Sambha Murdu the famous Andhra leader, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta of Bengal, Sri. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi of Cawnpore are taking much interest to make the league well established. The political Sufferers' Conference of Karachi under the presidency of Babu Subash Chandra Bose will surely adopt some practical programmes to work. There are generous hearted Gujarati and Sindhi merchants in Bombay and Karachi I hope they will not fail to help and support the league which is the only institution to look after the welfare and conditions of our suffering comrades who go to Gallows or suffering imprisonment for the cause of the country.

Soviet Gramophone Enterprise

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

That the interest in the production of up-to-date gramophone records and reproducing machines by the Soviet authorities, and referred to in occasional brief items in the 'New York Times' last year, has borne substantial cultural fruits seems indicated by an article by Eugen Braudo in a late number of the Moskau Rundschau, the Soviet German-language weekly. Professor Braudo wrote, in part, as follows:

"It is about a year since the Soviet gramophone industry, equipped with modern technical machinery, began to become an important factor in our cultural and scientific life. The pre-revolutionary gramophone, with its grotesque horn, which in some ways seemed a symbol of petit bourgeois comfort, has made way for the modern, box-like machine. In a country with such a mighty urge for every kind of cultural and political instruction, as the Soviet Union, the modern phonograph has become an extraordinarily important instrument for such enlightenment."

"Now we are using the phonograph for teaching languages and for the rudiments of instruction in agriculture, industrial technique, music, etc. A very interesting and vivid picture of such activities is afforded by the programme laid down for the coming year by the management of the gramophone recording office. The basic character of this programme reveals a certain social optimism in the popular interest in artistic and political scientific instruction. About one-third of this programme is devoted to the historic treasures of Russian music, while two-thirds go to popular scientific themes, speeches and modern music in its pronouncedly social character."

"The new catalogue of electric records lists about 1,500 pieces. Thus far the best Soviet reproductions are those of the singing voice, which include those of the best artists, among whom are Dzerzhinskaya, Stepanova, Koslovsky, Pirogov and Golovin. These pieces present different important parts of the Russian musical drama, such as, for instance, the mass scene at Vassilievskaya, publishing monthly and weekly papers, holding meetings, to make propaganda in different parts of Europe, America and Japan for creating sympathy of the people of those countries for India's freedom. They must be allowed to come back to India and ban on them should be removed. A resolution to this effect should also be adopted in the Conference. Our brothers in America are still fighting to restore the rights of Indian citizenship. Some three years before Dr. Saldendranath Ghosh, Ph.D. of the friends of India's Freedom Society, New York issued an appeal to get monetary help of three lacs from India. I moved a resolution to this effect in the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held in Calcutta in October 1927 which was unanimously carried. But no help was given to them from India upto this time. The resolution was highly appreciated by our friends in America and Senator Borah

"The high spot in gramophone recording so far is a collection of some 200 discs made at the artistic olympiad of various nationalities of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in July, 1930. Armenian, Uzbekian, Abkhazian, Tatar, Persian, Georgian music of all varieties was lined up in a huge layout of records which may be regarded as the foundation stone of a great tone collection including the entire content of Soviet music."



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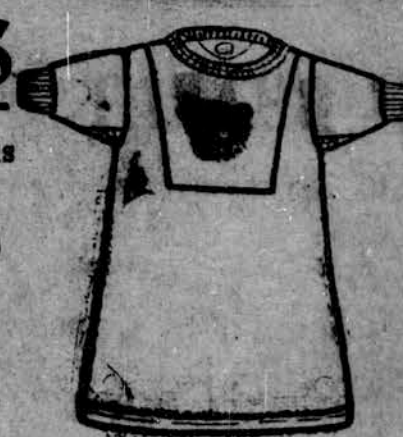
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PRE-HISTORIC CIVILISATION IN EGYPT

What Excavations Reveal

CAIRO, Feb. 25.

The excavations undertaken by the Faculty of Letters of the Egyptian University conducted by Mostafa Bey Amer on the pre-historic site of Meadi near Cairo commenced on December 14, 1930 and were terminated towards the end of January last. Despite this short period, the result obtained was very satisfactory.

The pre-historic site of Meadi lies at the east of this city on a mound in the desert adjacent to the cultivated land, covering an area of 1,500 meters long and 100 meters wide. The finds have revealed an absolutely new pre-historic civilisation in Egypt. The discoveries of Beni Salama, at the west of the Delta, or those of Fayum, which were made in last years, belong to an archaeological group entirely different to that of the pre-historic epoch. The most recent period of this epoch, which preceded the most ancient regal dynasty hitherto unknown in Lower Egypt, has now been brought to light.

In the deepest layers of the soil, foundations of ancient shelters and buildings were found, as well as houses of different styles and shapes, necklaces and large jars and pots which were used for storing materials.

The pre-historic habitation of Meadi had an oval form, as evidenced by the wooden poles, still extant, measuring about 50 centimeters in length. A single specimen of square shelter has been found.

More than a hundred pots of various sizes were found. No other site in the Valley of the Nile has furnished in a single house an equal large variety of pottery, in such a good state of conservation. The quaint type of pottery has proved that the civilisation which flourished in the Meadi zone was different to that which existed in other spots in Egypt at the same epoch. The remains of painted jars bear a slight resemblance to those well known earthenware jars of Upper Egypt. Not a single painted pot was found intact. A most remarkable piece represented the head of a camel.

Among the utensils worth mentioning is a complete set in basalt; other articles are made of limestone of different shapes.

More than a thousand intact pieces in silex were found, and many other thousand fragments representing knives, saws and hammers. This kind of industry bears peculiar characteristics which were not yet known in Egypt. Stone implements were also found among others.

The pre-historic inhabitants of Meadi were very rich in copper, which fact is being emphasised by the traces of copper scattered here and there on the soil.

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Like all other pre-historic establishments, this site is poor in ornaments, as these are rather found in tombs.

However, beads in alabaster, gypsum and ivory were found besides limestone little balls which were used as beads. Small pieces of cloth, badly conserved, were traced in this place.

Large quantities of carbonized grains were found which led to the belief that the pre-historic inhabitants used to lead a pastoral and agricultural life. Animals employed at that epoch were the ox, the lamb, the goat and pig. Bones of mammals as well as reptiles and fish were also found.—Chicago Tribune.

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INCREASE IN SUBURBAN RAILWAY FARES

Reasoned And Statistical Protest.

Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Honorary Joint, Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay has addressed to The Agents, B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, Bombay, a lengthy letter of protest, in the course of which he says:—

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association have read with regret that your Administration has decided to increase the season ticket fares, and whilst they have not before them calculated rate lists, they can go by the percentage to be added to the present rates, as advertised. They are of opinion that the increase would operate with severity on the middle and poor class men and would go a great way in defeating the object of present rates which were fixed to encourage them to go out of the city. The new enhanced rates, my Committee is afraid, will have the effect of setting back the progress so far made in this direction. It is an admitted fact that had not the Railways in Bombay induced people to live out of the city by quoting cheap rates, the suburbs upto Virar on the B. B. and C. I. and Kalyan on the G. I. P., the old limits of which extended upto Andheri and Kuria on the respective Railway, would never have developed to their present stage. The increase of approximate 25,000 people in the suburbs within the last decade as roughly estimated in the census figures published a fortnight ago, is a proof of this assertion.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

With a view to deal with this subject in extenso it will not be out of place to give a brief history of the development of the suburban services on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. The organization of a regular and frequent suburban service in Bombay dates from January 1881 with a beginning of about 12 or 13 trains each way after cessation of a joint train service of the two Railways, run in pursuance of a contract with the Bombay Municipality to carry meat from Bandra to a siding near Bori Bunder. One Up in the morning and one Down local in the evening were also provided to carry passengers, between these two stations. Within about 4 years' time seeing the rising tendency of the people, the season ticket holders of Bandra (now Bandra) headed by a Parsi gentleman memorialized the B. B. & C. I. Railway administration to reduce the season ticket rates then in force, and in response to them the late Mr. Duxbury then Traffic Manager, acceded to their request. At that time there were on the B. B. & C. I. line 19 locals upto Bandra and Andheri and 11 Virar local, each way. With a view to encourage traffic to Bandra and Dadar, from the 1st December 1884, from which date the revised season ticket rates became operative, a new time table providing a few additional locals among which was a fast train from Bandra and Dadar direct to Churchgate, was also provided. By the time the G. I. P. which had made a small beginning to run locals to Thana, could not successfully push on its scheme as it possessed no tank engines similar to those on the B. B. & C. I. line. It had, therefore, to use main line big engines with tender, and this hampered its progress, as under one of the sections of the General Rules issued under the Railway Act of 1879, no engine was allowed to run tender foremost on the main line. At Thana the driver of a train so worked, had to separate tender from the engine which was put on a small turn-table used for goods wagons and then rejoined. The Railway as a further step then designed to adapt some of its "Bull-frog" engines which resembled shaft engines, to work locals and made an abnormal reduction in its season ticket rates in about 1885. How low were the rates would be manifest from only one instance of the Dadar traffic quoted below:—

	B. B. & C. I. P.	G. I. P. rates lower by
Monthly 2nd	6 0 4	33.33 per cent.
Monthly 3rd	2 10 1 14	26.47 per cent.
Quarterly 2nd	15 0 8 6	46.86 per cent.
Quarterly 3rd	6 10 3 12	43.40 per cent.

It will thus be seen that both the Railways had after years of toll succeeded in bringing their suburban service to its present stage and the G. I. P. Railway which had comparatively with the B. B. & C. I. a moderate service would not have attained so successful a result had it not worked its locals for 17 years from about 1885 to 1902 with abnormal low season ticket rates and had not an exodus to the suburbs been brought about during the plague epidemics in years succeeding 1896.

Although the Monthly rates re-

duced by the B. B. & C. I. Ry. which are in force till date remained undisturbed, the rates for quarterly tickets which were formerly issued at double the monthly rates, were enhanced to 2 1/2 times in about 1888 on the B. B. & C. I. and in 1902 on the G. I. P. This meant an increase of 25 per cent to quarterly ticket holder and thus made the rate higher than what they were prior to the reduction in 1884. Now it has been decided to increase the rates of monthly tickets on a gradual scale as under:—

	Upto 10 miles	percent.
Above 10 and upto 20 miles	20	20
Above 20 miles	30	30

The surcharge on two-route season tickets has been increased by 50 per cent.

For comparison's sake, taking the period of 1888 from which the rates of Monthly tickets were on the B. B. & C. I. Railway raised to two and a half times for Quarterly tickets, the increase as proposed above will on the respective Railways be as follows:—

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	percent.	percent.
B. B. Monthly	37 to 78	40 to 63
Quarterly	72 to 121	37 to 106
G. I. P.		
Monthly	18 to 83	Nil to 80
Quarterly	48 to 136	24 to 125

ALREADY HEAVY INCREASE

ALREADY HEAVY INCREASE.

Forty basic fares with a discount of 2 1/2 per cent on every quarter of a mile (representing 20 return journeys at a fare and a half) adopted in the calculation of season tickets, were those levied for ordinary single tickets in 1884 on the B. B. & C. I. and 1902 on the G. I. P. These basic fares which were 12 ples per mile for the 1st class, 6 ples for the 2nd and 2 1/2 ples for the 3rd, have at the present date increased by 100 per cent for the 1st and 2nd classes on the B. B. & C. I. and 50 per cent on the G. I. P. and by 30 per cent on the former and 60 per cent on the latter for the 3rd class. Against these increase in the ordinary tickets, the season ticket rates have increased within the period in the proportions shown below:—

1 to 10 + 25 p.c. plus 25 p.c. eq. to	11 to 20 + 25 p.c. plus 25 p.c. eq. to	Over 20 + 25 p.c. plus 25 p.c. eq. to
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The figures show that an all round increase of 50 p.c. has already been secured by the Railways and their contentions for the proposed increase if made on the ground of the fares of ordinary tickets having gone up, are not maintainable. The disparity between the ordinary and season rates which enabled the holders of the latter to recoup their money paid in a few journeys, is solely due to the following reasons:—
(a) Enhancement in the fares of ordinary single journey tickets, as shown hereabove.
(b) Withdrawal of Return tickets which till 1909 used to be issued on the Suburban section to 1st and 2nd class passengers at a fare and a half and to 3rd class at 4 1/2 ples per double mile.
(c) Quotations for 1st and 2nd class adjusted season ticket rates for stations Mahim, Bandra and Andheri as by the application of the basic fares calculations, no reduction could be effected in the old rates therefore, which were then as under:—

	2nd Class.	Monthly Quarterly.
Mahim	R. A.	R. A.
Bandra	8 0	16 0
Andheri	10 12	21 8

It would be hard on the suburban residents if your administration decided to enhance the season ticket rates simply on the plea that the present rates did not cover an adequate number of journeys. Why it is not so, has been explained in the foregoing para. From a scrutiny of the Monthly ticket rates obtaining on the Railways in Calcutta and Madras as summarized in the Annexure it will be noticed that the 1st and 2nd class rates on your Railway for

sumption that the present season ticket rates compare too low with 52 single journey ticket fares.

HIGHER CLASSES.

The proposed increase in 1st and 2nd class rates will make the travelling in these classes prohibitive and if a large number thereof reverts to 2nd and 3rd classes it is likely that the Administration will not get the anticipated increased earnings besides causing the higher class coaches to run without a fair load at all hours of the day.

It is admitted that the present rates for distances over 20 miles are rather lower and some increase therein would have put the matters right instead of making a wholesale increase of 25 p.c. in 1912 and 10 to 30 per cent as now proposed. In 1884 when the season ticket rates were reduced there was running only 1 Virar local each way and the facility of cheap rates has brought in at present 15 locals between Bombay and Virar each way. Similarly, the G. I. P. which had about a couple of Kalyan locals and 1 Kasara Local has now 26 Kalyan and 1 Karjat locals. The total number of local trains at present is nearly 109 on the B. B. & C. I. and 201 on the G. I. P. including Harbour Branch and Bandra trains.

WANTED EQUITABLE BASIS.

(1) The adoption of the method used till now in fixing the increased rates, places passengers for distances upto 10 or 15 miles and particularly higher class passengers to a disadvantageous treatment.

(2) One of the main reasons for not issuing Return tickets at reduced fares on the suburban section as before, was said to be the cheapness of season tickets which benefited an occasional traveller to purchase a season ticket instead of ordinary card tickets daily. Though such passengers travelled six or eight times a month they paid a full monthly fare. There are some, such as vendors of vegetables etc., who make more than one journey a day, but that there are also those who purchase season tickets to travel occasionally and who do not travel every day.

(3) If an increase is at all decided, instead of having a patch work the rates should be newly calculated on an equitable basis so that they may fall evenly on all bearings in 1932. Proposed increase:

50 p.c. + 10 p.c. eq. to 60 p.c.	50 p.c. + 20 p.c. eq. to 70 p.c.	50 p.c. + 30 p.c. eq. to 80 p.c.
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ing in mind that the object of the present concession in rates to give benefit to passengers travelling over 15 miles or so, is not overlooked.

(4) The Committee is of opinion that a matter of this magnitude should not have been decided without first giving an opportunity to the public and public bodies to voice their opinion.

(5) The Committee would like to know what increased earnings the Railway Administration expects. If the amount is not large, it would suggest that the present rates be not dislocated, as the Committee fears that the law of diminishing returns is likely to act, and the object of administration has in view is likely to be defeated, though the public will have to pay more by way of enhancements.

(6) The Committee is generally of opinion that whatever the merits of the increased fares from the Railway Administration point of view, the present is the most unsuitable time for giving effect to increases in rates. Such increases, particularly at the present time of trade and general depression, whatever their merits from other points of view, are not likely to realize such sums of money as will come as any great relief to administration but will impose hardship on the travelling public, and such sums of money the Railway administration hopes to get may well and more suitably be effected by economies which are more than possible and due and to which the administration has not given such attention as same is called for.

(7) Season tickets stand in a different category than ordinary tickets. The increase operate from day to day and are continuous and hence press more and continuously than the increases in ordinary tickets, and therefore, call for careful handling and no changes to meet particular occasions. It is from this point of view that the Committee would urge the reconsideration of present enhanced fares.

MATERNITY HOME FOR WORKING CLASS WOMEN

Lady Sykes At Opening Ceremony

One of the ill-ventilated and dingy B. D. D. chawls at Worli has been transformed into a well-equipped modern Maternity Home chiefly due to the efforts of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. The Home was opened by Lady Sykes on Wednesday evening in the presence of a



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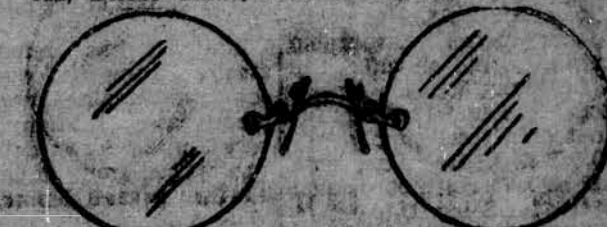
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large gathering. The society has been able to secure a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the trustees of the Ratan Tata Charities for maintaining three beds this year and the Trustees had promised to reconstitute the Committee's request for further donation at the end of 1932 on condition that the home would start with nine beds. The Government had also helped in the scheme by putting the chawl at their disposal at a nominal rent of Rs. 1 per year and sharing half the cost for the necessary alterations in the buildings, which came to Rs. 11,000. The home provides a long felt want in the locality which is purely a labour area and far removed from the amenities of the city. Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, the Honorary Secretary of the Society

who in no small measure contributed to the founding of the institution at the outset said that nearly 50 per cent of the women in the locality were looked after "dais" and relatives, and such an institution was very badly needed. LADY SYKES'S SPEECH. Lady Sykes in declaring the Home open said that it was especially appropriate that it should come into being when the night of many of the working class was serious. Much had been said and written about the miseries and the efforts of various societies and gone a long way towards making them popular. The Home was fully equipped and it was manned by a lady doctor who would be assisted by fully qualified nurses.

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1 STATISTICAL SITUATION OF AMERICAN COTTON

Disappointing Yield.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have issued the following report about the statistical situation of American Cotton dated 23rd March:—

IN THOUSANDS.

Total Supply on 8/12/1930 Crop. Estimate 14,243; on 31/7/1930. Carry-over 6,187; on 31/12/1930. Total 20,430.

Total Supply on 8/12/1930 Crop. Estimate 13,754; on 31/7/1930. Carry-over 6,187; on 31/12/1930. Total on 19,941.

Total Supply on 8/12/1930 Crop. Estimate on 14,545; on 31/7/1930. Carry-over on 4,474; on 31/12/1930. Total on 19,019.

Final Ginnings Total 25/3/1931.

From the foregoing figures, it is obvious on a prospective supply of about 205 lac. B/s, the New Orleans Spot price was 9.57 p.c. on 29th December 1930, but with the present reduction of 5 lac. B/s, the spot price is now 10.55 p.c. Furthermore, the total "in sight" thus far is 11,973,000 B/s against 12,716,000 B/s same period last year. The total stocks excluding mills in America are now 54,39,000 B/s as against 32,22,000 B/s last year. On the other hand, American Mills Takings and Exports are 36,49,000 B/s and 54,64,000 B/s against 48,34,000 B/s and 57,58,000 B/s last year respectively.

PROSPECTS OF CONSUMPTION.

With regard to consumption, the World's consumption of American Cotton is 52,78,000 B/s for the half season ending 31st July 1931, against 70,83,000 B/s same period last year but this reduction of 18,05,000 B/s was due partly to world-wide economic depression and partly to cheapness and increase in the consumption of Indian Cotton, as the World's consumption of Indian Cotton during the first half of 1930/31 is 32,65,000 B/s against 60,87,000 B/s and 55,64,000 B/s for 1929/30 and 1928/29 seasons respectively. The present prices appear to have discounted the World's estimated American Cotton consumption of about 11 Million B/s and a hypothetical carry-over of about 9 million B/s but with the large reduction in Indian crop this year and Garfield's estimate of about 8 lac. B/s decrease in Indian supply and probable mills requirements of about 24 lac. B/s, the consumption must swing back to Americans during the second half of the season with the present favourable American parity and should the year-end consumption of American Cotton be around 12-1/2 Million B/s out of a total supply of about 199.1/2 lac. B/s the carry-over at the end of July will not much exceed over 74-1/2 lac. B/s out of which the holdings with the Farm Board about 8 Million B/s last year this time New Orleans Spot price was 15.51 p.c. on an anticipated carry-over of 6 Million B/s as against present increase in the against present 10.55 p.c. a reduction of about 5 Cents per lb. Also, there was a gradual increase in the consumption of Egyptian and outside growths but this time the earlier crop estimates of outside growths have been greatly reduced and the present stock in Egypt is 5,171,966 Cantars including Government holdings of 2,932,002 Cantars as against 3,705,150 Cantars last year, the spinners must now revert to Americans in consequence of a strong Indian statistical position. It is reported Egyptian Shippers have contracted about 50,000 B/s on account of account of India and Japan for shipment up to the middle of 1932.

DISAPPOINTING YIELD.

From the point of yield a final crop of about 13,754,000 B/s or 13,930,000 running B/s of 500 lbs. is very disappointing on a planted

acreage of 45,815,000 acres in view of large use of fertilizers, good seeds, no weevil damage and generally a favourable weather. The present final ginnings tallies with the earlier Fossicks crop estimate of 13,975,000 B/s, and his last year's acreage reduction estimate of 2.7 p.c. was also accurate. Fossicks Bureau now estimate a reduction in acreage of 15.2 p.c. and Secretary Hester estimates fertilizer sales 9,91,000 tons as against 15,72,000 tons last year.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, March 25.

After a continued decline in prices for the last 3 weeks our market has assumed a steady appearance during the latter part of the week and the prices have now remained steady and it seems as if a further decline will be now averted. The principal reason for steadiness are the increased confidence amongst the dealers due to Gandhi-Irwin pact which is expected to produce a better trading atmosphere than hitherto experienced, further the cotton market, after drastic decline has now remained steady at or about Rs. 200 for Broach and it is believed in the Trade that any material decline from this level does not seem to be probable for sometime to come. Ready Cotton is firm and therefore the prices of yarn cannot decline materially from the present level which is admittedly low. It is true that the demand from consuming districts is still very limited and in many places there are yet very heavy stocks which require to go into consumption very early and without which a real and genuine demand cannot spring up from those quarters but looking into consideration all the above factors the local dealers are inclined to believe that there will be further confidence in the present level of prices and that the market is likely to remain steady for the next few days unless unexpected circumstances arise in the meantime.

ENGLISH YARNS

These are more or less neglected and dealers find it increasingly difficult to sell off their stocks. Forward business is very limited.

JAPANESE YARNS

Market has remained very steady during the week and prices have remained unchanged in many cases. There has been very limited forward business and quotations from Japan are a bit firmer than before.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Most of the inquiries have been for cheap grade yarns which go into rapid consumption in all the consuming districts, whereas in high prices yarns inquiries are very limited and during the week sales are very few. It is reported from consuming districts that stocks are still heavy and have been going into consumption and the improvement if any will be in sight after 3 or 4 weeks when most of the stocks previously purchased in anticipation of increase in duty have gone into consumption. So long off-take will continue to be very limited except in cheap grade yarns which find favour with the consumers owing to the very low prices obtained for their cloth. Imports have been regularly increasing and the future tendency of the market is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Some of our local Mills find it difficult to make sales freely ex-

cept at very low prices which put them to a loss. The market has remained easy during the last few days both for yarns as well as for cloth and business is therefore very limited. The Swadeshi movement is undoubtedly in full swing and it is believed that as the imports of foreign yarns and cloth have been steadily declining and are not likely to increase much in spite of the slackness in the political atmosphere our Mills will have a better time in the next few months and there is no special cause for anxiety. The up-country Mills have been doing much better and some of them have sold their Products far ahead for 3 or 4 months they do not stand in pressing need for any fresh sales at present. On the whole the undertone is very steady and hopeful and we do not expect prices to decline any further.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail:—

	This week	Week ending 20th March 1931	Last season.
Brought into sight	92	11,973	12,716
Receipts at U. P. Ports	77	8,224	7,817
Exports from America	21	932	1,133
To Great Britain	103	3,302	3,626
To Continent	33	1,140	999
To Japan, Canada, etc.	157	5,404	5,758
Total	157	5,404	5,758
World's spinners takings of American cotton	191	7,485	9,556
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	49	1,273	1,874
Visible Supply	3,831	1,924	1,924
Stocks at American Ports	1,379	1,203	1,203
Stocks at American Interior	2,369	1,626	1,626
Towns	7,579	4,753	4,753
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	7,579	4,874	4,874
Total	100	121	121
Last week	100	121	121
Difference on week	100	121	121
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	1,140	1,002	1,002

END OF THE WORLD.

HOW IT WILL COME-AND WHEN.

(BY C. E. M. JOAD.)

When people talk of the end of the world, they may mean any one of three things—the end of the material universe, the end of life upon this planet, or the end of "everything that is."

The notion that the material universe will have an end, common enough in religion, is comparatively new in science, and physicists have only recently been able to convey to us some idea of what it will be like.

The final state of the material universe is, they affirm, a uniform condition of what Sir James Jeans calls cool radiation.

ENERGY FROM STARS.

Certain rays called cosmic rays are continually being given off in the form of energy by the stars, and as the stars radiate away this energy they grow cooler.

Even on the earth the few radioactive atoms—uranium, thorium, and radium—are continually

fused through space. But, if the universe exemplifies a purely "one-way" process, eventually a clock which is running down, somebody or something must have wound it up.

Energy cannot be scattered unless it is first collected and stored. As there are no known instances of energy collection, but only of energy diffusion, the whole cosmic process of breaking down seems to pre-suppose an initial collector or storer.

Thus we find Jeans saying, "Everything points with overwhelming force to a definite event, or series of events, of creation at some time or times not infinitely remote. The universe cannot have originated by chance out of its present ingredients, and neither can it have always been the same as now."

And thus while modern astronomy suggests that the material universe may be coming to an end in the sense that it will reach a condition in which nothing will happen in or to it any more, it also suggests that the material universe is not all that there is.

LIFELESS PLANETS.

It is no use blinking the fact that the material universe does not look as if it was intended to maintain life. The stars are much too hot, empty space is much too cold, for life, and the occurrence of planets, on which some life, as we know it, is possible, is the result of a very rare accident.

Even the planets are for the most part lifeless, and on our own planet, where life alone is known to exist, it is only during a very short period of its history that life has been possible.

During this period certain rather rare material conditions, a certain narrow range of temperature, a certain kind of atmosphere, a certain amount of moisture obtained. And it is only in these conditions that living things as we know them can exist. There was a time when our planet was not suitable for mankind. It was too hot and too moist. A time will come when it will cease to be suitable. It will be too cold and too dry.

When the sun goes out—a catastrophe that is bound to occur—mankind will long ago have disappeared.

CAVE-DWELLERS.

The last inhabitants of the earth will be as feeble, as feeble, and as dull-witted as the first. They will have forgotten all the arts and all the sciences, entering into and animating the earth will huddle wretchedly matter of the earth such as a

in caves alongside glaciers that will roll their transparent masses over the half-obliterated ruins of the cities where men once thought and love, suffer and hope. And the globe will go rolling on, bearing with it through the silent fields of space the ashes of humanity, the poems of Homer, and the remnants of Greek marbles, frozen to its icy surface. I cannot here criticise this

view of life. I must content myself with the remark that it is not so easy to hold as it was. Modern physics have made it fairly clear that the world does not work like a machine, and that matter is not the simple, obvious sort of thing we used to think it.

SQUALID END.

Hence the materialist view of life as a product or offshoot of material conditions—a view which regarded living organisms as highly complicated mechanical automata—is no longer demanded, as it was once demanded, by the teaching of modern physical science.

The point is important, because it is only if we assume that this view of the nature and origin of life is correct that we are justified in predicting for it the squalid end envisaged.

But I know of no particular reason why only material things should be supposed to exist. Other hypotheses are certainly possible.

There is, for example, the hypothesis suggested in the quotation from Sir James Jeans—that the material world is the result of a series of creative acts.

Little as we may know about the agent who performed these acts, we may, I think, safely assume that he or it is not wholly material. A creator would be more like a mind than like a lump of matter.

Or we may hold that the universe, "everything that is," includes life as well as matter; that life is not, therefore, produced from matter, but exists side by side with it, as it were, from the first.

LIKELY HYPOTHESIS.

If that were the case—and it seems to me the most likely hypothesis—suitable material conditions, for example those which obtain on this planet, are necessary not for the existence of life, but for its manifestation.

We might conceive of life as an independent principle or force all the arts and all the sciences, entering into and animating the earth will huddle wretchedly matter of the earth such as a

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current of electricity runs along a wire.

Now, the destruction of the wire does not mean the end of the electricity that manifests itself in it. All that it means is that the wire no longer affords a suitable medium for its manifestation.

The inference is that if "everything that is" includes life as an independent principle, then nothing that science has to tell us about the end of the material world, whether universe or planet, can possibly affect life. The "Daily Herald,"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m.—Gramophone Records.

6-30 p.m.—Miss Manekbai Homji's Gujarati Stories.

9-20 p.m.—Orchestral Concert: V. U. B. Indian Orchestra conducted by Prof. Deodhar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "THE ROMANCE OF IRON AND STEEL."

Dnyan. Prasarak Mandal. A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society, on Tuesday, 31st March, 1931, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at "Sir Cowaji Jehangir Public Hall," by Professor D. D. Kanga.

FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the auspices of Bhuleswar District Congress Committee, a public ceremony of Flag Salutation will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. near Joshi Building, Bhuleswar District Congress office.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at Chhabildas Lalubhai English School, Dadar, to-day (Saturday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ.

There will be a Flag Salutation ceremony to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-0 a.m., on the Maidan opposite Sheth Podar School, Santa Cruz.

UNVEILING OF PT MOTILAL'S PORTRAIT.

Under the auspices of Sammitra Sangh, Laibag, Bombay the unveiling ceremony of the Portrait of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru will be performed by Dr. M. C. Bilpodiwalla, President of the Sangh to-day (Saturday), (Rama Navami day) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal, behind Parel Post Office when Mr. D. M. Chitre will speak on the "Life and Mission" of the Late great patriot.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE L. & D. S.

The annual social gathering of the School of Architecture Library and Debating Society will be held at the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Capt. W. V. Gladstone Solomon will preside.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The anniversary and prize distribution of the above school will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 1 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association's Hall 342, Kalbadvi Road, under the presidency of Seth Nandlalji Banka of Messrs. Bhagwandas Netram.

"IDEAL OF KARMA YOGI."

Under the auspices of the Swagavee Free Night School, Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram will deliver a public lecture on "The Ideal of Karma Yogi" in the School Hall, at 145, Mody Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. C. C. a flag salutation will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at Tilak Maidan opp. Dadar Station (B.B.) at 8 a.m. The day being a Congress day. All Prabhat Pharis of this ward are requested to attend.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN BYCULLA.

The Band of 1st Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment will play a programme of music at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

LINGAYATS' MEETING.

A meeting of all Lingayats will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.), under the Presidency of Annasah G. V. Mokashi, Advocate, High Court, at the Veerashiv Ashram in the Devakran Maranah Princess Street, to consider some important questions bearing upon the community.

A WELCOME MEETING.

A meeting to welcome Col. and Mrs. Barnett, (the newly appointed leaders of the Salvation Army in the Bombay Presidency) will be held in the compound of the Wellington Boys' Home, Sankli Street, Byculla, to-day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m.

100th PERFORMANCE OF "MISS 1931"

The 100th "non-stop performance" of "Miss 1931" will be held at Bombay Theatre, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m.

Why Panvel Police Inspector Put On A Gandhi Cap?

PATIL UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION FOR HOURS

ALTERATION IN PANCHNAMA

In the Chirner Firing case at Thana before Mr. B. N. Sanjana Sessions Judge on Friday Mr. R. D. Patil the Police Inspector of Panvel whose evidence was recorded for the prosecution on the previous day was cross-examined.

Mr. Patil was given a chair in the witness-box and his cross-examination by Mr. R. P. Karandikar lasted for the whole day and was not over even when the court rose.

Mr. Patil in his replies to Mr. Karandikar stated that the cordon made by Congress volunteers was in all probability to protect his life. He was given a Khadi coat and a khadi cap while he was hiding himself under the bush and was in that dress that he reached Panvel.

Immediately after the firing stopped Mr. Patil was accused by the people of having ordered the police to open fire which accusation he said was false.

When the proceedings commenced Mr. R. D. Patil's examination by Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor was resumed. It lasted for nearly 15 minutes. Thus Mr. Patil's examination in chief occupied nearly five hours.

PATIL UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar then cross-examined the witness. Replying to his questions Mr. Patil stated that Forest Satyagraha was practised at different places in Panvel Taluka prior to September 25. When he learnt from Congress Patrika on September 24 that Satyagraha would be offered on the next day he sent for Gupte and Vedak and wanted to know from them as to where exactly Satyagraha would be offered. Witness stated that he knew both Gupte and Vedak before that.

Q.—Did any of them accompany you to the mamlatdars place?—No.

Mr. Karandikar then put several questions to the witness regarding forest Satyagraha offered before September 25. When he asked some questions about the damage to forest property the judge disallowed the questions on the ground that they were not relevant.

INTENTION OF THE ACCUSED.

The defence counsel submitted that in that case the intention of the accused with which they carried on Satyagraha was significant. It was not to cause damage to Government property. It was only a token of their resentment of the forest laws.

The judge observed that the Court was not concerned with the political aspect of the question. He did not want any political oration.

Mr. Karandikar submitted that he was more anxious than anybody else not to bring in politics. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, defence Counsel submitted that the Satyagraha movement was carried on under a definite system which was always observed and that system was indication of the motive of the accused and evidence in so far as it related to the amount of damage caused by the Satyagrahis was relevant.

JUDGE'S RIDER TO RULING.

The judge subsequently added a rider to his ruling saying that he did not want to bar any relevant evidence regarding the intention of the accused.

The witness further stated that Mamlatdar Joshi was about to retire and by nature he was very quiet and considerate.

When did you see him on September 24 and where?—I saw him at about sunset at his house.

Do you know that on the 25th of every month the treasury is counted?—Yes.

Was there any reference to it in your talk with the Mamlatdar? Did he say that he would not be able to be present? No.

There was no reference to it.

HOW MANY CARTRIDGES DID HE CARRY?

When you go out with your revolver? Do you always take 25 cartridges with you?—Yes.

Did you know that the constables had loaded their rifles?—Yes. All of them had cartridges. The total number of 340.

Do you know if the distribution among 14 armed constables was equal?—No it was not equal.

ISSUE OF CARTRIDGES TO MEN.

Is there a record of it in your office?—A record is usually kept. In this case I do not know about it. Mr. Raje will tell you about it.

Where did you load your revolver?—I loaded it at Chirner before leaving the temple where the Police had waited.

Did you inquire if the constables had loaded their rifles?—They never load it before the time. There was no occasion for me to inquire about it.

So you proceeded with the im-

pression that their rifles were unloaded.—Yes.

Why did you charge your own revolver?—I did it as usual. It is our practice to do so before going for "Bandobast."

Where was it?—It was in the pouch of my belt to the left.

You said you had left your constable Tavte at the foot of the hill and directed him that if anybody addressed the crowd or created trouble he should put him under arrest. What was the crowd then?—There were 1000 to 1,500 persons.

So in your opinion the situation was so quiet as not to require any help for Tavte?—Yes. It was quiet.

TALK UNDER BANYAN TREE.

Where was the Mamlatdar when you went up the hill?—I had a talk with him under the Banyan tree and left him there. Subsequently it is stated that he came up the hill. What was the reason for him to do so?—I do not know.

Do you know if anybody went to the Mamlatdar?—I do not know.

Can you suggest why he came there?—The mob came up and he might have come up apprehending trouble.

What was his first question to you when he came up?—I do not remember.

Where was your revolver when the Mamlatdar came up?—It was with my orderly Shantaram.

HE WAS PERSPIRING.

You said that you were perspiring and so you removed your revolver and belt. What about your coat?—It was on me.

And your shirt?—I was wearing it?

Was your coat buttoned?—I do not remember.

Did you remove the revolver just to get rid of the burden?—No. I only wanted to be free.

The court then rose for tea.

Resuming his cross-examination after tea Mr. Karandikar put a series of questions about the five Panchnamas about the arrested persons and the attached articles.

ALTERATION IN PANCHNAMA.

In one of the Panchnamas in your own handwriting why did you change the word "scythe" into an "axe"?—Possibly it was brought to my notice by the Ranger who was taking down the names and description of the attached articles.

Proceeding Mr. Karandikar asked if the witness ever felt during the course of that day his life was in danger and the witness said it was so when the people began to hurl stones and wood pieces on the police.

If you had your revolver would you have opened fire?—I cannot say what I would have done.

When you heard the shots did you also hear the cry "Save your lives"?—No. I did not.

Do you remember that Budhaji Laxman constable in your party?—Yes. He came from All-bag Head quarters.

Do you know the evidence he gave before the committing magistrate?—No. I am not aware of it.

Supposing anyone gives evidence to the effect that he heard that cry would you contradict it?—No. I did not hear it myself.

WHO GAVE ORDER TO OPEN FIRE?

For whom was it to give the order to open fire?—For the Magistrate.

But in his absence?—The Senior officer.

But supposing you had given that order, would you have been justified in doing that?—Yes. I would have been.

Was not the cordon made by Congress volunteers to protect you?—In all probability it was for that purpose.

WHEN HE PUT ON A GANDHI CAP.

Have you ever put on a Khadi cap in your life. At least once?—Yes. I have.

Will you tell how it happened?—A Congress volunteer gave me a cap and I put it on my head.

And what happened to your coat? Was it removed from your body and tied in a bundle and you were given a Khadi coat?—Yes. It was so.

Who gave you that coat?—A Congress volunteer did it.

Can you tell his name. Try to remember it. I do not know his name.

Did you go to Panvel wearing the same coat?—Yes. I did.

What happened to it then?—I gave it to a Congress volunteer.

Do you know his name?—No. I do not.

Was he the same man who gave you the coat?—I do not remember.

The Court then rose for the day. Mr. Patil's cross-examination will be resumed on Monday.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Students Prepared To Meet Country's Demand

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce was held on Thursday evening in Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

At the outset a programme of classical music both Indian and western was gone through which was very much applauded. Principal Davar then presented 30th report of the institution which stated that the total strength of the college was 400. The college started for the first time in India, 10 years ago for the examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute of England which is a specialised course for insurance experts extending over four years. The result of the Chartered Insurance Institute's Examination during the year under review showed that the Davar College students secured 69 passes in all. In the Indian Merchants' Chamber's Diploma Examinations, the college stood an easy first throughout India.

In London Chamber of Commerce Examination, 35 students passed were obtained which included 15 different subjects of the examination and 16 honours as well as one lady student. In the Incorporated Secretaries Association Examination included 13 certificates while in Indian Institute of Bankers' examination 81 subjects were passed.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Principal Davar then said the college prepared students to meet with future exigencies of India, and he thought that the two most important branches that affected the economic progress of India were banking and insurance.

They open out a bright future for careers of our young men and with a view to meet that demand, this institution which has pioneered various branches of specialised Education in Commerce, has been producing every year a number of qualified men for the position of bank officers. This is not a new effort, but this course of the Institute of Bankers was introduced by us for the first time in India as early as the year 1912, though since the establishment of the Indian Institute of Bankers, following the recommendation of the last Banking Commission, this branch has received considerable impetus. Banking commissions, both provincial and central, have been again busy lately formulating schemes and making reports on them as to how Banking in India could be made to expand and flourish. The Reserve Bank Bill will soon be brought into our Assembly a second time. Our Constitution itself promises to shape up on Dominion Status. All these augur well for the near future of our country for which our young men should be prepared.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE HAS DONE.

Continuing he said.—The students of this College come from almost all distant parts of the country year after year: the Punjab in the North, Central Provinces, and the United Provinces, Southern India as well as Gujarat and Kathiawar, have all contributed towards our number. The ruling States have also helped us from the very inception by sending scholars to study with us.

Students with Government Scholarships, as well as scholars from about twenty charitable trusts have honoured us with their support. This Institution has thus been rendering some service to the commercial and industrial world, which I am grateful to acknowledge, has been generously appreciated and encouraged by our merchant princes, bank managers, and industrial magnates.

The result is that the ex-students of this College hold high position of bank manager, insurance officers, company secretaries, and high officers in the States. There are some who have risen to great eminence in both business and public life of this country. A large number of them are in public practice as Accountants, all over India. In fact, with thirty years' solid work behind us, we can say with pride that there is not an important centre in India, Burma or Ceylon, where our ex-students are not doing well. I have repeatedly, during my travels, met them even in European cities actually engaged in business life.

The chairman then distributed prizes to the successful students.

BREAKING UP FOREIGN MONOPOLY.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in the course of his presidential speech paid a tribute to Prof. Davar who was doing a public service by helping young men to take up commercial careers.

He said that the Indian Insurance and Banking concerns to take over the business now monopolised by foreign companies. Therefore Indian companies deserved every encouragement. This involved no question of discrimination. The foreigners could not hope to have the Indian business to themselves for all time. The Indians had a right to provide facilities for their younger men. They wanted to be masters in

"A FALSE CHARGE"

Defence Arguments In Hotel Majestic Case

"COMPLAINANT'S MOTIVE IS MALICE SAYS MR. DAVAR"

Arguments on behalf of the defence were advanced when the case in which Mr. H. D. Billimoria, lessee of the Hotel Majestic stands charged with the theft of certain articles valued at Rs. 327-4-0 at the instance of Mr. D. H. Gazdar was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday afternoon.

Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the accused, addressing the court said that the accused was charged with theft and the requirements of this section were first that the intention to take the property belonging to somebody else must be proved, and secondly the taking must be dishonest with the intention of causing wrongful loss to one and wrongful gain to the other. When the charge was brought, the complainant had no reason to believe that the property taken away by the accused belonged to him. The evidence absolutely negated the proposition. Counsel contended that the charge preferred was a false one which was known to be false by the complainant. He had nothing to say regarding the witnesses produced for the prosecution. He could not, however, make the same refreshing comment about Mr. Gazdar inasmuch as he tried to keep back whatever was inconvenient for the purposes of his case.

NOTHING MISSING.

The evidence in the case established beyond doubt that had feeling between the accused and the complainant began immediately after the second agreement of July 15, 1930. Under that agreement Mr. Gazdar induced his partner to believe that they were taking over a very lucrative business. After the first agreement and before the second agreement of July 15, the stock of goods in the Hotel Majestic had been delivered to Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Dally, one of the employees of the Hotel Majestic deposed to this effect in his evidence. It was also evidence that after the keys were handed over to the complainant, a second inventory was made and nothing was found missing.

SPIES ALLEGED.

Continuing, Mr. Davar said that the complainant had referred to irrelevant matters in his evidence such as the dishonouring of a cheque for Rs. 1,000 issued by the accused in re-payment of a loan he had obtained from the complainant, which clearly showed that the motive of the complainant was one of malice and spite.

In conclusion, Counsel thought it was perfectly ridiculous to suggest that a man to whom the complainant had lent Rs. two and a half lakhs would stoop so low as to steal articles valued at Rs. 300 and odd consisting of knives and forks and a stove which had grown old for all civilisation.

PROSECUTION'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor who appeared for the prosecution, said that the first point for decision was in whom the legal ownership of the property now lying in court (alleged to be stolen) lay. He held that the goods in question were generally useful in the management and the running of a hotel. It was held that the property belonged to the complainant, the question to be considered was whether the hurried removal was done with a dishonest intention.

Mr. Spencer had not finished when the court adjourned till March 31.

WORKERS MEETING AT LAL BAIG.

On Saturday the 26th March 1931, a meeting of the workers will be held at Lal Maidan at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Girls' Kamgar Union (Patel Bldgs., Polbawdi).

The Young Workers' League and the League to Organise Militant Workers. All requested to attend.

their own country not only in the matter of politics but also in the domain of commerce and industry.

"SWARAJ OF THE HOME."

Proceeding Sir Lalubhai said that he was pleased to find that ladies were taking advantage of commercial education. There was no reason why the women of India should not take their place side by side with men in intellectual work. In the present national struggle the women had gone to jails for the sake of their country and they should also play their part in constructive work of the kind. "First of all we want Swaraj of the home where the husband and wife are equal morally, spiritually and intellectually," he concluded.

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The Blue Mountain Tea Corporation.
METTUPALAIYAM (NILGIRIS)

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 204/8 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 205/4 on scattered buying. There was some long liquidation in this level which carried prices to Rs. 204/4 but later on rallied to Rs. 204/12.

The market will remain closed to-morrow and it appears that there will not be any important change before option rights are executed. There is an accumulation of long interest which in case of large tenders must be liquidated. Thus there are chances in favour of a decline in the near future and we do not favour long side at the moment. Liverpool was due to open at rise of 1 point but actual opening was steady at a rise of 3 points. The local market remained weak and closed at about the lowest level as under:—

Broach A/M 203/4
Broach J/A 203/8
Omra May 179
Omra July 181
Bengal May 159
Bengal July 160/4

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

March 162.50+0.90

June 145.50-0.40

September 142.20+1.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bengal 160 May.

Bengal 162 July.

Broach 205 A/M

Broach 210 J/A

Omra 181 May

Omra 183 July

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Belgal 177 173 165 165

Sind 175 171 167 163

Rajputana 173 172 168 164

Omra No. 3 159 185 181

C. P. No. 1 203 199 195

C. P. No. 2 195 191 187

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

100 Raghunath Mill Beawar 161

100 Narshi Nagshi Malkapur 176

100 Bombay & Co. Dehnot 211

100 Japan T. & Co. Barwaha 187

100 Do Do 183

100 Shapurji Bhuroocha Vena 184 172

100 Nisho & Co. Dhulia 173

89 B. Khandalawalla Hinganga 180

55 P. R. Vakharia Reemath 178

58 Do. Chopia 173 1/4

100 Tata & Co. Main 183

55 Khandel & Co. Khandag 182

100 Do Veraval 183

100 Arjan Khatri Do. 181 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bengal Superfine 170

Bengal Fine 165

Bengal F.G. 160

Sind-Punjab Fine 165

Sindh-Punjab R.G. 160

Wardha-Hing Fine 190

Nagpur Sayner Fine 195

Yeommal Fine 185

Arvi Fine 185

Amraoti Fine 180

Khandag-Akola Fine 180

Malkapur Fine 175

Khandesh Fine 175

Muthia Fine 170

Muthia F.G. 165

Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. 190

Satu F.G.G.S. 180

Parbhani F.G.G.S. 185

Burwah Samadad Fine 185

Imrore/Ujjain Fine 195

Broach Fine 215

Broach F.G. 210

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Monthly	1 0 0	1 2 0

longing to the ruling class occupies a privileged position. We were suppressed in order to enable the British to live on the heights of Simla. To talk then of no discrimination between Indian interests and English or European is to perpetuate Indian helotage. What is equality between a giant and a dwarf? Before one can think of equality between unequals the dwarf must be raised to the height of the giant. It is to be feared, therefore, that before we reach the state of equality, the levelling process will have to be gone through. Justice demands this. It will be a misnomer to call the process one of racial discrimination. The Viceroy himself seems to recognise the unreasonableness, if not the impossibility of forcing upon India the R. T. C. resolution in question. For he says in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce: "As regards an assurance to British traders against unfair discrimination, I say that Indian leaders themselves should volunteer an assurance of fair treatment in order to attract capital for the country's development." It may be said in reply that India is quite prepared to give fair treatment to aliens trading with her but will not allow past exploitation to continue in the name of existing trade rights or equality of rights. To judge from recent discussions in Parliament and Press discussions in India, British businessmen are greatly agitated over the resistance to the "equal rights" clause and to several other safeguards in general and especially over the continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth. The last debate in Parliament on the boycott, reads much like Lancashire's wall and a desperate appeal to Government to put down or counter-act the boycott somehow. Mr. Douglas Hacking, who initiated the debate declared that "Lancashire had hitherto suffered a terrible loss silently, firstly because it did not desire to advertise the success of the boycott so as to add to the fuel of the agitators' fire and secondly because it did not desire to increase the difficulties of the Round Table Conference." But, he added, "the position could hardly be worse than at present." Lancashire interests, evidently, feel desperate because even under the Gandhi-Irwin settlement the boycott of foreign cloth is to continue with picketing where ever necessary. They wanted "immediate action" to be taken against the boycott by the Government. But Mr. Bann did well to state definitely that it was impossible for him or for any future Secretary of State to attempt in any way to hinder the operation of the Tariff Autonomy Convention. We wish he had made it equally clear that the boycott of foreign cloth was to continue under the settlement and that it was impossible under the settlement to proceed against peaceful picketers in any way. But he evidently feared that any stress on this fact would drive Lancashire interests more into desperation. Nor did he say a single word against the legitimacy of the boycott. Lord Irwin was more explicit on the point in his Chamber of Commerce speech. He could not understand, he said, "the attitude of those who might be the first in Great Britain, particularly the Conservative Party, to exhort their countrymen only to buy British goods and yet would regard a movement for the encouragement of Swadeshi industry in India as something reprehensible, if not quite disloyal." We would go further and state that for an Indian not to use only Indian cloth is both reprehensible and disloyal. In the boycott of foreign goods, including British goods, means serious loss to Britain she will do well to listen to the following words of Lord Irwin. "Trade will only flourish when it reposes upon a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis, and the more successful Great Britain can be in finding a solution of the political side of the problem, the more will she be doing by restoration of general friendly conditions for the benefit of British trade."

AN APPEAL FROM LONDON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—Persistent propaganda is being made here by the Tory press and the Imperialists that Congress is a Hindu organisation and the Indian Muslims have nothing to do with it. They quote Mr. Fuzul Huque's speech that out of the 70 millions of Indian Muslims not more than 70 have joined the Congress. In the future discussions of the Round Table Conference Congress should send a strong Muslim delegation. One-third at least of the total Congress delegation should be Muslim. Another third should be composed of Congress women of both communities. These points are vital and should not be overlooked.

It is the prevailing view here that we have nothing to fear in case it is decided to hold the next Round Table Conference in London instead of in India. Many people think that Gandhi's presence here and his appeal to the British public may produce an altogether tremendous reaction in favour of India. Gandhi is more respected here than is revealed in the press. He is the one man talked of everywhere.

There is one other point I would like to mention. Congress must ensure obedience to the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. If Congress can now restore peace throughout the country it will gain greatly in prestige before the world and will have justified its claim to speak in the name of India. The agreement must be respected both in letter and spirit.

Attempts are being made here in the press and the platform to incite Muslims to adopt anti-Hindu and anti-Congress attitude. The future of India will largely depend on how the leaders of both communities handle the unfortunate communal problem. Many people here hope that if educated young men and women and students are given a voice and are heard then an easy solution can be found consistent with the best interests of the country.—Yours etc.

112, Gower St., London.
March 12.

RAM SARAN.

TRIFLES.

A Jamadar of the Malabar Special Police has resigned as a protest against Bhagat Singh's execution. Like Lord Irwin, he also takes full responsibility for his decision!

The Chelmsford Club at Delhi is a centre for the exchange of Indo-British courtesies. It resembles the Bombay Corporation in giving welcome and farewell addresses to incoming and outgoing Viceroy. It sometimes turns itself into a mutual admiration society.

Mr. B. I. Mitter, President of the Club, in proposing the toast of the Viceroy eulogised him as "Harun Al-Rasheed keeping mid-night vigil for the great cause of the people." Though this is a sample of post-paradical drapery, the tribute does bear reference to Lord Irwin's activities.

Mid-night vigil has become one of the burdens of Viceregal office. Late parties, functions, official and semi-official, and political pre-occupations keep His Majesty's representative busy till mid-night. Lord Chelmsford, in whose honour the Club has been founded, had to keep awake many a mid-night to get the Rowlett Act passed in the old Imperial Council. Recently Lord Irwin had to carry on post-paradical till mid-night, and sometimes after it, to bring about the Delhi Agreement.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

ANALYSED FROM INTER-IMPERIAL VIEW-POINT.

In the following Note submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in London to the Indian Delegation of the R. T. C. the constitutional position of the Dominions in controlling their economic policy is discussed.

Another ground on which Constitutional Safeguards are urged, is that Inter-Imperial relations warrant such safeguards. This question necessitates an examination of the constitutional position of the Dominions in controlling their economic policy. But before dealing with it, the reference made to the Australian Navigation Act in the circular letter, dated the 12th of June last issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon may be usefully examined.

It is asserted in the said circular that:—

"The coastal provisions of the Australian Navigation Act were not based upon flag discrimination, the test of eligibility to engage in the coasting trade being compliance with the Australian regulations regarding wages, etc., and a vessel owned by Indians has always been perfectly entitled to trade on the Australian coast on level terms with vessels owned by Australians or Britishers."

CAMOUFLAGE EXPOSED.

In reply we quote authoritative statements which will serve to expose the camouflage.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in their Report referring to the action taken in Australia to reserve the Coasting Trade for Australian Shipowners, stated:—

"We find that the Commonwealth of Australia has taken advantage of the provisions of this Section of the Merchant Shipping Act to introduce a law which has had the effect of conferring on Australian shipowners a monopoly in the Australian coasting trade. This has been done not by excluding non-Australian ships in so many words, but by providing in the Australian Navigation Act for a system of control by means of licences to trade on the Australian coast, which are only granted to vessels engaged in such trade under certain conditions. The conditions attached to the grant of a licence for the Australian coasting trade apply to all British ships alike, but the nature of those conditions is such that they have the practical effect of automatically shutting out all except Australian-owned vessels from the Australian coasting trade."

tralian coasting trade apply to all British ships alike, but the nature of those conditions is such that they have the practical effect of automatically shutting out all except Australian-owned vessels from the Australian coasting trade."

AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION ACT.
The following statement from the Report of the Royal Commission of 1923-24 on the Navigation Act (The Parliament of Commonwealth of Australia) would be more authoritative on the nature of Australia. Under the heading "History of the Navigation Act and its Purpose" it is stated:—

"To build up an Australian Mercantile Marine it was necessary to extend the protective policy of Australia to its Merchant shipping. To protect the Australian shipowners from unfair competition from subsidised foreign ships or poorly-paid crews from other countries, it was necessary to prevent other vessels competing against them unless such vessels complied with Australian rates of wages, provided the same accommodation for their seamen, and had the same manning scale. In short, to treat all nations alike, and yet to protect our own coastal shipping. Parliament recognised that, as an island continent, we are largely dependent upon the strength of our merchant shipping for our communications. The Australian coastal trade was to be reserved for Australian-owned ships, which were to be the source of a supply of skilled and trained Australian seamen in time of war, even as the British Mercantile Marine during the recent war, helped to man the auxiliary cruisers, mine-sweepers, transports, and other adjuncts of the British Navy."

UNRESTRICTED LIBERTY IN SHIPPING LEGISLATION CLAIMED BY DOMINIONS.

The Imperial Conference of 1911 marked an important stage when fullest liberty in shipping legislation was claimed for the Dominions. In this connection it may be pointed out that the operation of Sections 785 and 786 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 was found impractical as these sections could be construed to restrict.

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Converging Tendencies.

The "Hindustan Times" observes that the claims of the Hindu Mahasabha with regard to the communal problem are perfectly consistent with the highest principles of democracy; but at the same time, the paper adds: "But we would be blind to facts if we did not point out that a position which may be in theory perfectly correct, justifiable and unexceptionable, may, in practice, need to be modified to suit the peculiar needs at a particular time in the country's history." The communal sentiment still dominates politics. At such a juncture it is only proper that concessions should be made to minorities which, even though they temporarily violate against democratic principles, may ultimately be expected to help in more effectively and fully establishing them. It is in this spirit that we expect the Hindu Mahasabha will approach the question of minority communities. This, coming from the "Hindustan Times," is significant and encouraging, as that paper has been one of the strongest exponents of the Mahasabha point of view. It is equally encouraging to note the strong movement among Muslims themselves in favour of joint electorates.

Negro Journal On Gandhi.

At a time when doubts have been expressed by a minority—small in numbers, but excessively exuberant and vocal—as regards the efficacy of Gandhism, it will be useful to know what the world thinks about it. In an article entitled "Watch India's Gandhi," the "Negro Journal," a Negro journal says: "His programme has been one of unarmoured resistance. He has not lifted the sword and had won more than guns could get. For India, strong numerically, would be no match for the English armed with all the scientific ways of mass killing; which modern civilisation has provided."

A Moral Obligation.

The paper goes on to say: "While Black America waits for such a leader, as Gandhi to transcend petty jealousies and strifes, we can watch his movement and view his way of doing things as well as the success of India, for the darker races of the world, with the possible exception of Japan, are bound together with a spiritual tie of exploitation and oppression and in the salvation of one may lie the future well-being of another." Need it be emphasised that deserting the Gandhi way would be shirking an obligation not only to this country, but to the "underdogs" outside India also. Gandhism, as the "Negro Journal" suggests, is a message of hope to the world's oppressed and exploited.

Lord Cecil's Call.

All honour to Lord Cecil for his strong denunciation of armaments. "The Nation," he said, "which had the courage, vigour and initiative to diminish its armaments most was really the nation that was leading the world and entitled to the greatest amount of reputation and prestige." This is a truism; but like most truisms, it is honoured only by being ignored. And the irony of it is that Lord Cecil's own country is as much guilty of a perverted sense of "prestige and reputation" as any other. The proceedings of previous disarmament conferences are a sad story of the British Government—whether Tory or so-called Socialist—failing to be courageous notwithstanding its representative who is no other than Lord Cecil himself. And in France not much sympathy is evinced for the idea of tackling disarmament in a practical constructive manner. At Geneva, both Britain and France talk a lot about it, but their practice is different.

New Times, New Names.

The Municipal Corporation has done well to rename the Sydenham Road as Mahomed Ali Road. The people of Bombay would be glad to forget the names of autocrats like Lord Sydenham. In any case he is about the last person, whose name the people would care to cherish in any manner. The Sydenham College of Commerce is deliberately called by most of its students "Commerce College" and not "Sydenham College." The people should be more careful hereafter in naming roads, institutions, etc., and should drop the old-time habit of naming them after officials. The new name that the Corporation has chosen for the road in question is most felicitous. But it is hardly necessary to add that the people of Bombay should do a great deal more to cherish the memory of Mahatma Mahomed Ali.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE COUNTRY.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Dear Mahatmaj and Countrymen,

Truce is signed and "Truce" atmosphere is on with it. Whereas this atmosphere has generally brought about a sigh of relief to a large number of people both in England and India; still some few diehards in Britain have not failed to persist in their obstinacy to throw mud at India's legitimate National aspirations and rights, and also the Truce, has not failed to disappoint several sections of people in India. Whereas, also, the best efforts are being made to implement the Truce, there are not wanting men both in England and India who are out to wreck or mar the Truce and its next stages.

The Truce, is by no means, a settlement of the question of India's Freedom. Truce, as it is abundantly made clear by you—Mahatmaj—is neither a Victory nor a Defeat. It is an agreement arrived at between Lord Irwin and you with an object of creating the proper atmosphere for negotiating, filling in the details and actually drafting out the Settlement between the two Nations, viz. the Indo-British Treaty. In fact, the Truce is a preliminary step to finally shape out, and to hand over permanently to Indian, their entire Freedom and the complete management of their own affairs in the shape of Full Responsible Self-Government, but only to be properly safeguarded and secured for the complete safety and interests of the Indians themselves. This preliminary step is moreover understood to be made without the least delay and without mincing matters.

Thus, in the most fruitful period between the Truce and the final settlement of India becoming a Free Country, both England and India have to mean serious business in absolute realistic form, and every one would have to do his best to put in real constructive work, and to be genuine and sincere in his attempt in finally bringing about the solution in a concrete and workable form.

Now, how far the Government of India, the Labour Government, the Conservative and Liberal

Parties, the few Diehards, and the entire British Public mean or do not mean the business seriously and endeavour to make or mar the success of the Truce, is a matter which should be no concern of us. If they display their short-comings and insincerity, it would be their fault and they would be judged accordingly by the world at large. It will be a sure pronouncement of the doom of their prestige, and add to our prestige and our self-respect. On the contrary we, Indians, have to play our part and have to play it well. If we do fail, on account of our selves, on account of disagreement and light between ourselves, and on account of want of Goodwill and Confidence amongst ourselves; then, we would be the laughing-stock of all our admirers.

Truce has thrown a great, heavy and serious responsibility on all of us of being the makers of a workable constitution. By the Truce, you—Mahatmaj—have once again, taken upon yourself India's tremendous Responsibility to prove her success in constitutional capacity to solve her own difficulties, and her misgivings. Mahatmaj, one year ago you had taken a similar tremendous responsibility on behalf of India to make a thorough success of India's Civil Disobedience Fight, and Mahatmaj, India and you succeeded. The country and you are at the commencement of the journey towards a new responsibility this time, and you are again leading the country to achieve the Proposed Goal of "Purna Swaraj,"—this time in co-operation with our friends across the seas, who have, beyond any possibility of doubts, now committed themselves to the same common goal. The country and you are at the altar of the world's judgment. Let us therefore put up our case solidly, efficiently and convincingly so that the world's judgment would result in our favour that we fully deserve, every bit of what we demand, and so that we do gain our goal.

Gandhiji and all of us are once again involved into a test of a very

(Continued on next page.)

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

"Tragedy Of Cawnpore Is An Object Lesson"

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL TO ESCHEW VIOLENCE

KARACHI, March 27. The All-India Students' Conference met this evening with Pandit Jawaharlal in the Chair. In the course of his Presidential address, Panditji said that he was greatly perturbed by the recent happenings in the country. The execution of Bhagat Singh and comrades was a reminder of their inability to protect brave and patriotic young men. He also heard in the afternoon of tragic happenings at Cawnpore, culminating in a large number of deaths. It was reported that his very dear friend Pandit Ganeshankar Vidyarthi, President of the Provincial Congress, had been killed in the course of the rioting. A true and brave Congressman as he was, he must have rushed to the point of danger and must have tried to pacify the people, who were killing each other. If he had met his death in that manner, it was a true Indian should meet it.

"The tragedy of Cawnpore is an object lesson that violence used by us, though with the best of motives, is apt to recoil on us and lead to intestine conflict. The only people who profit by it are our opponents. We cannot settle any vital problem in the country to-day, much less communal problem by violence; nor could we settle it by temporary pacts or arrangements. Only by attacking the root of the disease, could we eradicate it. Young men, especially, have to bear the brunt of the work for the solution of these problems. Young men must envisage a new order of things and eradicate the evils which make progress impossible. Young men must remember that freedom and independence are mere words, till a new order is fashioned which ends inequalities, exploitation and religious bigotry. There is a great deal of discussion about the truth to-day. But I should like the youth to remember that no living country can accept any settlement which is anything less than complete independence. Any settlement which barter away any part of freedom must necessarily fail, and the struggle will have to be continued."

Therefore, let young men be quite clear about the ideal of complete freedom and social equality. The time for shouting of slogans has passed away and young men must act, for action alone counted.—A.P. Special.

STATES' PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS.

Deputation To Wait On Mahatma.

KARACHI, March 26. Delegates attending the Congress from Rajputana, Kathiawar, South Indian States informally met in the Mysore Camp to-day, discussed the problems of States "vis-à-vis" the future Indian Constitution. After two hours' discussion it was resolved to wait in deputation on Gandhiji and place before him the States' people's views before the Congress met. The general opinion among the States' subjects seemed to be that responsible Government in States, direct participation of States' peoples in Federation, a declaration of rights, jurisdiction of the supreme Court over States, and the paramountcy as Federal subjects should form the basis of the Indian Federation if the Congress accepted the Delhi Truce it was resolved to hold a session of All-India States People's Conference under the Congress auspices either in Baroda or Bombay to give definite expression to the States' Peoples' demands. Another meeting of the States' delegates will be held on Sunday next to work out details connected with the proposed Conference.—A. P. Special.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE COUNTRY.

(Continued from previous page.) high order. We are in the midst of momentous moments. Every moment and every step is to be anxiously watched and looked after.

Let us all therefore pray to God and be determined that Mahatma Gandhi, and we all, every one of us, every daughter and son of India, rise to the occasion—all together solidly as one—let us bury all our different political opinions and all our individual grievances and stand solidly together on the same common platform and make our united voice heard as "One Voice."

Mahatmaj, you rightly said soon after the Truce, that before you co-operate in the 2nd Round Table Conference, you must have the Hindu-Muslim question settled. And already you are endeavouring and deliberating how best to bring about this settlement. Also several deputations of different classes and creeds have waited and are waiting upon you to put forward their varied interests and respective points of view.

It is to be noted that the Round Table Conference broadly discussed various Principal Heads of India's Self-Government Constitution over which the consensus of opinion of all the Delegates was taken without arriving at a definite solution for any of these Principal Heads. These heads can be divided into two classifications, viz. External and Internal. As regards External, such as Defence and Foreign Relations, these will be required to be decided both by England and India. But as regards Internal, such as position of minorities, separation of Sind and Burma, Franchise, etc., all these will have to be settled in India by Indians themselves. So, if we do settle all these Internal Heads of the New Constitution, and settle we must amongst ourselves, then it would

MR. VIDYARTHI Done To Death While On Mission Of Mercy

Cawnpore Leader's End

(From A Correspondent.) LUCKNOW, Mar. 27. Prominent Congress leaders of Cawnpore and the Province Mr. Mohanlal Saxena accompanied by Moulana Zafar-ul-Mulk, Gopinath Srivastava and Har Prasad Motored down to Cawnpore in spite of the city not being safe yet to ascertain facts about Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. They visited the Congress office. Mr. Vidyarthi's residence and after making necessary enquiries arrived safely in Lucknow late in the evening.

DONE TO DEATH. According to Mr. Saxena and his friends it appears from 24th instant Mr. Vidyarthi was making sincere attempts to restore quiet. He started the work of rescuing many Muslim families from Hindu quarters and taking them to safe place and 'vice versa' at great personal risk. While he was doing this work of rescue in Muslim quarters he was, according to a volunteer who accompanied him and who escaped slightly injured, stabbed and done to death. His dead body is not yet traceable.

Cawnpore Riots Echo In Commons

LONDON, March 26. In the House of Commons Earl Winterton asked Mr. Benn, when he calls for the report from the Government of India regarding Cawnpore riots, to inquire whether the local Government intends to prosecute persons responsible for starting the riots.

Mr. Benn replied that he thought it best to await a full report.—Reuter.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

(Continued from previous page.) strict in certain respect, the liberty of all British Possessions in the matter of Shipping Legislation. We quote below the two Sections:

735. (1) The Legislature of any British Possession may by any Act or Ordinance, confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, repeal, wholly or in part, any provisions of this Act (other than those of the Third Part thereof) which relate to ships registered in that possession; but any such Act or Ordinance shall not take effect until the approval of Her Majesty has been proclaimed in the Possession, or until such time thereafter, as may be fixed by the Act or Ordinance for the purpose (b).

(2) Where any Act or Ordinance of the Legislature of a British Possession has repealed in whole or in part as respects that Possession any provision of the Acts repealed by this Act, that Act or Ordinance shall have the same effect in relation to the corresponding provisions of this Act as it had in relation to the provision repealed by this Act (c).

736. The Legislature of a British Possession may, by any Act or Ordinance, regulate the coasting trade of that British Possession, subject in every case to the following conditions:—

(a) The Act or Ordinance shall contain a suspending clause providing that the Act or Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in the British Possession in which it has been passed.

(b) The Act or Ordinance shall treat all British ships (including the ships of any other British Possession) in exactly the same manner as ships of the British possession in which it is made.

(c) Where by treaty made before the passing of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1889 (that is to say, before the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine), Her Majesty has agreed to grant to any ships of any foreign state any rights or privileges in respect of the coasting trade of any British Possession, those rights and privileges shall be enjoyed by those ships for so long as Her Majesty has agreed, or may hereafter agree, to grant the same anything in the Act or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

(To Be Continued.)

Mahatmaj, in every way and you, Mahatmaj, please guide and lead the country to reason and broadmindedness. The important issue of the day is the necessity of goodwill and confidence between the Britishers and Indians, and equally as much the utter necessity of understanding and confidence amongst ourselves.—Yours, Sincerely,

MANI H. M. MEHTA.

FREE INDIA SPELLS DESTRUCTION OF IMPERIALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

leaders. Their programme is based not on radicalism but on adjustments—adjustments between landlord and tenant, between Capitalist and wage-earner, between the so-called Upper Classes and the so-called Depressed Classes, between men and women."

Mr. Bose did not believe the Congress programme could win freedom for India.

BOSE'S PROGRAMME FOR YOUTHS.

The programme by which he believed freedom could be achieved was:—

(1) Organisation of peasants and workers on a Socialist programme.

(2) Organisation of youth into volunteer corps under strict discipline.

(3) Abolition of caste system and eradication of social and religious superstitions of all kinds.

(4) Organisation of women's associations for getting our womenfolk to accept the new gospel and work out the new programme.

(5) Intensive programme for boycott of British goods.

(6) Country-wide propaganda for explaining the new cult and for organising a new party.

(7) The creation of new literature for propagating new cult and programme.

BHAGAT SINGH A SYMBOL OF REVOLT.

Before referring to Gandhi-Irwin Truce Mr. Bose alluded to Lahore executions and said Bhagat Singh was a symbol of the spirit of revolt which had taken possession of the country from one end to the other. That spirit was unconquerable and the flame which that spirit had lit up would not die. India might have to lose many more sons before she can hope to be free. "The recent executions are to me, therefore, a sure indication that there has been no change of heart on the side of Government and the time for honourable settlement had not yet arrived."

With regard to the truce embodied in Gandhi-Irwin Pact I may say that it is exceedingly unsatisfactory and highly disappointing.

After citing the inherent weaknesses in Gandhi-Irwin Pact Mr. Bose said the truce was now an accomplished fact and the question was what should be done at this stage. "I do not for one moment question the patriotism of those who are responsible for the truce terms. Consequently the best course for us could be to do some positive work which would strengthen the nation and nation's demands. For this purpose I have outlined my programme which more radical section among the countrymen would do well to adopt and carry out. This will avoid unnecessary conflict with the Congress leaders at a time when such conflict may tend to weaken the people and strengthen the Government. Above all let us have restraint and self-control even when we have to criticise others. We shall lose nothing by being courteous and restrained and we may gain much."

FREE INDIA SPELLS DOWNFALL OF IMPERIALISM.

Concluding Mr. Bose said, "India is the keynote to world edifice and Free India spells destruction of imperialism throughout the world. Let us, therefore, rise to the occasion and make India free so that humanity may be saved. (Loud Cheers.)—A. P. Special.

BOMBAY WORKERS' MESSAGE TO NAUJAWAN.

The following message has been sent to the Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference Karachi, on behalf of the Bombay Workers:

"Congratulations on your fight against Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Bombay workers on strike for three days as tribute to the memory of the three heroes Monster processions and meetings all over the workers area. Remember working class vanguard of the anti-imperialist forces."

BOMBAY NAUJAWANS FOR KARACHI

Hakim And Ratan Dalal To Sail To-day

Mr. Hakim and Mr. Ratan Dalal, Vice-President Naujawan Bharat Sabha and editor, "Revolt" who were released recently from Visapur jail are sailing to-day for Karachi by S. S. "Chagla" to attend the Naujawan Conference and put some constructive programme before Mr. Subash Bose. Dr. Jai Prakash Narayan, the Bombay branch is detained in owing to ill health.

GENERAL VOLUNTEERS RALLY.

The President, H. S. Dal writes:—

A general Rally of all the Male volunteers, Lady volunteers and Bal-Balkas of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be held at Congress House to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-0 a.m. All volunteers should attend in uniform.

WORKING COMMITTEE VOTES FULL FAITH IN MAHATMAJI

(Continued from page 1.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Sabher Akalis, (xii) Gurwalis soldiers, (xiii) Ahmednagar Train Dacoity prisoners and (xiv) Lilaiah prisoners.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE IN SESSION

After President-elect had taken charge of the office of the All-India Congress Committee constituted itself into the Subjects Committee for the Congress session.

The Committee then discussed the resolution regarding the Committee's admiration of the bravery and sacrifice of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades. The resolution contained a provision whereby the Congress dissociated itself from and disapproved of political violence in any shape or form.

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION.

Maulana Jafarali Khan of Punjab moved an amendment deleting the words "while dissociating itself from and disapproving of political violence in any shape or form". His plea was that this safeguard in the resolution was superfluous since the Congress creed was quite clear. There was another amendment asking the Congress to dissociate from and not to disapprove of political violence. The supporters of this amendment contended that it was not for the Congress to disapprove of the methods which patriots might adopt in furtherance of their goal which was nothing but the independence of the country.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Majumdar of Bengal supported the amendment while Pandit Sunderlal supported the original resolution. There was then a heated discussion on the proposition and the various amendments.

Mr. Satyamurti appealed to the Working Committee to withdraw from the resolution the disapproval of the Congress of political violence.

WE STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

The President made it clear that so far as the principle of non-violence was concerned the Working Committee was not prepared for any compromise. It was impossible for the Congress to adopt a halting attitude. Although a member of the Working Committee spoke in support of the resolution all amendments were thrown out and the original resolution was carried. The decision was hailed with the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai!"

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Pandit Jawaharlal moved a resolution asking for the release of detenus, under-trials and other political prisoners not covered by the terms of the Truce. The resolution specified several classes of prisoners who have not yet been released. There were a number of suggestions asking for inclusion of various other classes not covered by the resolution.

The President suggested a "via media". If the substance of resolution was agreeable he said he would revise the lists of prisoners after going through all the suggestions.

Mr. Satyamurti wanted the resolution to provide for a comprehensive formula by which Congress could demand the release of all political prisoners not covered by the terms of the Truce. The discussion on the resolution was postponed with a view to re-examine the lists of political prisoners.

MAHATMA MOVES SETTLEMENT RESOLUTION.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the most important resolution of this session bearing on the provisional settlement. Mahatma Gandhi moved the resolution himself.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Full Text Of Draft Resolution KARACHI, March 27. The following is full text of resolution regarding release of political prisoners. Whilst admitting that the release of many political prisoners, under-trials or convicted whether in respect of acts of violence or otherwise including detenus and discharge from prohibition orders against Indians residing in Foreign countries, from restraint upon those residing in India and from warrants against those who are evading arrest or absconding are not covered by the provisional settlement between Government and Congress is emphatically of opinion that if the object of the settlement is the promotion of goodwill between the two nations and if the settlement is the earnest of Great Britain's determination to part with power Government should give relief to all persons not covered by settlement for instance: (i) Punjab Martial Law prisoners, (ii) Lahore Conspiracy prisoners, (iii) Malabar Rebellion prisoners, (iv) Kakori Case prisoners, (v) Ex-ls (vi) Under-trials prisoners (vii) Frontier prisoners (viii) Shriram Raju rebellion prisoners (ix) Ben-

"TORIES MADE TO TOE SOCIALIST LINE"

(Continued from page 1.)

Churchill's Complaint.

PREMIER'S SON'S APOLOGY.

LONDON, March 26. Mr. Churchill in the course of his speech at the Constitutional Club said that articles in Retford newspapers written by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald who was attached to the Round Table Conference revealed how the Conference was manipulated by Socialists to achieve their purpose at the beginning namely, conferment of responsible Government at the centre upon Indians. In other words, three-party co-operation meant that Conservatives were made to tow the Socialist line.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the House of Commons, later in the afternoon said that extracts from letters he wrote about the Round Table Conference to newspapers in his constituency had been divorced from the context and made to appear to contain information he had gained confidentially in his official capacity at the Conference. On reading his letters over again, he saw that such an interpretation could be placed on extracts, and admitted that his information was not gained confidentially. Nevertheless, he had made a serious mistake and he unreservedly expressed his regret and apologised to the House.

FAPA BEARS SON'S APOLOGY.

The Prime Minister was present during the statement which the House received without comment.—Reuter.

GRAKLE WINS GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 27. At Liverpool to-day, Grand National Steeplechase, run over about four and half miles, is scheduled as follows:

GRAKLE first
GREGALACH second
ANNANDALE third

CONSERVATIVES WIN LABOUR SEAT.

LONDON, March 27. By-election in Sunderland occasioned by the death of Labourite Mr. A. Smith resulted as follows:

Thompson (Conservative) 30,497
Brownlie (Labour) 20,075
Betty Morgan (Liberal) 15,004
Conservative Gain.

—Reuter.

When You feel Yourself dull & Tired DRINK.

A Half Glass of cold water sparkling with a dash of

FRUITALKO SALTINE

Refreshing and Invigorating Indian Health Drink. Promotes the Highest Degree in Physical Fitness.

Iapco's Fruitalko Saltine works with Nature. It is a delicious effervescent Indian Health Drink, possessing the beneficial and refreshing qualities of fruit in a concentrated and convenient form. It effectively eliminates the wastes and poison that clog the system. It sets your blood stream fresh and free and makes life a real pleasure.

Keep a bottle in your House in readiness for emergencies.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout India.

Prepared only by THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY NO. 1

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Charandas Vasanji and Ranchoddas Vasanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Two valuable Pearl Necklaces and Gold Ornaments, such as bangles, mohammas, chandan chudis, jayhar, vanks, patlis, sankas, ful, ramnavmi and mandaria hars, kandoras, kanhis, kadass, chuddas, hira and nika, sankas, ponchis, necklace, bodhari, gantha, kanthi, jadav, galpattas, hansli, Etc. Etc. The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, CULTIVATING LAND AND SELLING MANURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, next, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road, off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the rights of cutting grass, from New Mahomedan Cemetery No. 81, Antop Hill, race-course station to Love Grove Pumping Station Quarters, Haines Road Cemetery, etc., the rights of cultivating the grounds at Haines Road, Clerk Road, Arthur Road, etc., and rights of sale and selling manure, etc. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the above-mentioned office, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. VORA & CO

Auctioneers,
62, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 29th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) of—
Wood, lining, drawing and bed room, furniture, tilting Chesterfield sofa, drawing room, chairs, cabinet gramophone, electric lamps, etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Marina Mansion. Property of one European gentleman and others. The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.,

Amusements

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road,
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

Action! Romance!
Thrills! Punch!

SANSONIA
ALBERTINI

IN

"DEVIL MAY CARE"

Reckless risk of life and limb—
breath-taking "stunts"—daredevil
feats that require nerve and fear-
lessness!

Also several other films!

Royal Opera House

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

To-morrow at 5 p.m.

MASTER MANOHAR BARVE

The VERSATILE INDIAN

MUSICIAN AND SINGER
Books of Songs of MASTER
MANOHAR BARVE can be had at
the Theatre.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, 8 as. plus tax.
Booking at the Theatre.

STOCKS AND SHARES

DYEINGS & FAZALS IMPROVE

Steady Session Before Holidays

Bombay, Mar. 27.
The share market ruled quiet but steady with transfer business but later Bombay Dyeing and Fazal shares recorded some improvement. The market will remain closed on the 28th, 31st inst. and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, proximo owing to holidays. In view of these holidays there was nothing special and throughout the day steady tone was displayed. Bombay shares recorded small rise. Tata Hydros and Steel shares ruled steady. There was a good demand for Tata Power shares. Cement group was steady with moderate turnover.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Bombay Dyeing 706; 7; 14; 11; 13
Century 253; 55; 53; 55
Colaba 106.14; 7
Crescent 76; 77
Fazul 392; 93; 406; 3; 5
Indore 365; 66
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 370; 74
New Great 166; 68
Pearl 241; 47; 46
Simplex 67; 70-10
Swadeshi 288; 95-10
Burma 456; 57
Hydro 110-10; 110
Tram 119.6; 20
Def. 285
Ord. 24-10; 12; 10; 14
Bundi 15-2; 15-10
Indian 187; 90
Kathi Ord. 171-14
Alcock 163

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
100 Ahm. Advance 307-8
50 Apollo 2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P. 4-10
500 Bombay Cotton 130
250 Bombay Dyeing 713-2
250 Bradbury 180
100 Central 130
100 Central India P. 253-10
100 Central India 446-4
100 Colaba 107-8
100 Coorla 147-8
100 Crescent 77-8
250 Currin 75
250 David 110
250 Dawn 560
200 E. D. Sassoon 45
10 E. D. Sassoon D. 0-5-9
10 Elphinstone P. 22
100 Elphinstone 6-8
250 Elphinstone 6-8
250 Fazulbhoy 405-0
100 Finlay 90-
1000 Framji Pett 179
100 Gokak 127-8
1000 Hindustan 1,625
100 Indore Malwa 366-4
100 Jamshed Pref. 60
250 Jamshed 10-8
50 Kastoorchand 103-12
100 Khatau 147-8
250 Laxmi 1000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
F. P. Bales. 1930-31 1929-30
Receipts to date 8293000 7857000
Receipts Yesterday 9000 11000
Exports to date 5503000 5835000
Stocks at Ports 3831000 1924000
Stock Interior Towns 1379000 1303000
Socks Liverpool 1140000 1002000
Visible Supply 7579000 4753000
Quantity in Sight 11973000 12716000
Quantity out of Sight 7485000 9550000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 34/12 Closing 34/3
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 34/4 Closing Rs. 33/13/6

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Ex-Godown.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 410/- per ton.
Filtered TII Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 87/- per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Rs. a p.
Mint Gold Ready 21 3 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement 21 3 0
Mint Gold 2nd 21 4 6
Silver Ready 44 1 0
Silver 1st Settlement 39 5 0
Silver 2nd 44 3 0

100 Madhowji 30
250 Madras United 275
1000 Manekji Petit 800
100 Meyer Sassoon 45
1000 Morari 130
50 Mysore 122-3
200 New Great P. 125
200 New Great 168-12
100 New City 61-4
250 Pabani 151-4
250 Pearl 246-4
100 Phoenix 305-0
10 Premier 1-10
100 Shapurji 6-0
1000 Sholapur 1855
250 Simplex 70-10
100 Swan 90
100 Swadeshi 295-10
250 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 24
500 Vishnu P. 577-8
500 Vishnu 1875
1000 Western 700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68-12
50-25 Central 14-4
£10-5 Eastern 75
500 Imperial 1867-8
500-125 Imperial Contr. 267-5
180-50 India 52-0
5 Union 3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 15-10
70 Gwalior 67-8
250 Indian 190-10
100 Kathi 1st P. 101-4
100 Kathi 2nd P. 103
40 Kathi Df. 705
100 Kathi 171-14
10 Punjab P. 9-12
10 Punjab 9-1
100 Shahabad K 155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 8-0
15 Jupiter 7-1
15 New India 17-14
200-100 Oriental 1632-8
10 Vulcan 6-0-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 119-8
1000 Andhra Val. P. 908-4
1000 Andhra Val. 602-8
50 Bom. Tram P. 64-2
50 Bombay Tram 192-0
100 Tata Hydro P. 107-8
100 Tata Hydro 110-4
1000 Tata Power P. 1070
1000 Tata Power 470-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 761-0
100 Amritsar Patti 113-0
100 Central Province 81-8
100 Dho Baramati 91-8
180 Gujrat 58-8
90 Mandra Bhoj 65-8
500 Tapti Valley 641-4

MINING.

10 Central India 0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur 15
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 45-8
30 Tata Steel D. 285
75 Tata Steel 24-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 163-12
250 Bom. Steam P. 181-4
250 Bom. Steam 462-2
85 Brit. B. Petrol 3-0-0
125 Burma Old 457-8
50 Bom. Burma New 170-0
1001 Indian Bleaching 341-4
15 Scindia 7-8
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 63-10
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100-14

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Bales.
Khandeish 142
Central India 341
Berar 2,044
Central Provinces 1,219
Dholera 208
Rajputana 179
Sind-Punjab 4,361
Broach 390
Compta-Dharwar 639
Western-Northems 136
Americans 871
Egyptians 10,903
Cotton 075
Wheat 1,080
Linseed 12,660
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 195
Gingellyseeds 368
Poppyseeds 27
Groundnuts 10,291
Castor seeds 5,281
Rice 12,304
Myrabollams 5,399
Cottonseeds 7,227
Gram 539
Joovar 3,142
Bajree 396
Tons.
Coal 1,241

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns: There has been a fair amount of enquiry but with the lack of confidence, business continues to be very difficult. The following are this week's quotations:—
20's Water Bundles 9-10d per lb.
30's Water Bundles 10-11d (Liverpool Spot 5.88) per lb.
40's Mule Bundles 11-13d per lb.
Egyptian 60's 16-18d per lb.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY SHARADHA'S SUPER-PICTURE DURING THIS WEEK

MAGIC & MYSTERY

"PEARL"

Mr. Mohanlal Shah's Production
of Screen-Marvel &

Wonder OF Wonders

Starring
Messrs. JAYRAJ and ATTA
MAHAMAD with

Miss ZEBNISSA

To Be Released At

DUBASH THEATRE

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Vishnu Cinema

MARVEL & MIRACLE

"PEARL"

Like of Which was never seen
Before; with

EXQUISITE STAGE

DANCE

BY

Miss HIRA.

SHOWING

Thrilling, Adventurous and
Sensational Incidents

Citizens of Bombay!! Visit

Shows: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
Extra Shows To-day Tomorrow
and Holidays at 3 P. M.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Dull And Featureless. BUYING AND SELLING BALANCED.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
American cotton prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and as a result of buying and selling being equal prices shown no important change. Both Bullish and Bearish factors are well discounted and operators are looking for some inspiration either in crop news or trade reports. It will take some time before the market actually begins to act and owing to Easter holidays, we look for dull and featureless sessions.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market declined, during the early part on lower Liverpool advices but rallied on covering by shorts. Prices again declined on long liquidation and after fluctuating within a range of 15 points closed at a net decline of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed at 10.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.50c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point and in the absence of any important business closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 5.85 and sales were 8,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian cotton prices improved 1 to 5 points.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO'S VIEWS.

We have had another week of dull and uninteresting markets. The trade is a buyer on declines and Farm Board interests are sellers on advances. The latter naturally wish to keep prices low until the sowing period is over as they realise that a full acreage on top of the prospective large carryover would jeopardise all possibility of their getting out of their holdings without immense financial loss. The New York Cotton Service estimated the total supply of American Cotton on 31st January at 14,469,000 bales as compared with 12,051,000 bales on the same date the previous year. The same authority estimated the consumption for the first six months of this season at 5,477,000. The figures for the second half of the season are expected to show an appreciable increase, but whatever happens a plentiful supply is available for many months. The end of season carryover figures in 1921 and 1922 were 9,674,000 and 7,845,000 respectively. Speculative support to the market is unusually small owing to the fact that practically all of the present supply is tenderable cotton and added to this is the uncertainty about when Farm Board interests are going to part with their large holdings.

Against all the above, trade reports are slowly improving and the decreasing supply of outside growths is bringing more demand for Americans. Meantime nothing definite is known about the acreage for the next crop. It looks therefore as if the market for the immediate future will continue to hang around the present level.

Over the week prices in Bombay are about unchanged. The demand from Europe has been

small, but Japanese Exporters report an improved demand. China is believed to be in need of further supplies but may not come out to buy freely until there is a further improvement in the price of Silver. Local Mills continue to buy slowly as the cloth and yarn markets have been quieter owing to the uncertainties about the Indian political situation. Statistically the position of Indian cotton is strong, but we do not yet see much sign of any appreciable advance as the shortage of supply here is apparently going to be balanced by heavy imports of foreign cotton.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.
Market appears void of speculation and to antipathy of Farm Board but actual cotton is gradually passing into consumptive demand in consequence of increased mill activity and reported more re-starting of Fall River mills in America. Though the present period of consolidation may be disappointing to operators, the statistical position of cotton is being gradually strengthened.

The Farm Board's aim to eliminate speculation has antagonised operators but it has now realised that without speculation the load of supply cannot be entirely carried by consumers. With all the disasters created by the Farm Board in the cotton industry, it is only handling 15 per cent of the total crop. With the attention rivetted to Farm Board and probable acreage, the danger of Boll-weevils preysed by Garside has been overlooked but once the future action of the Farm Board is made known and should weather be propitious for this pest, this danger will have its effect later on.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.92 (11-14 a.m.)
New York May Lowest 10.77 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: America cables, more mills re-opening fall river.
New York: Narrow fluctuations. Tendency uncertain. Washington advices regarding holding spot continue to cause considerable uncertainty. Speculators unloading. Cotton goods market—more business. Yarn market—better demand generally.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 26th instant:—

11-38 a.m. New York cables: Greenville reports: Continued good business textiles, further improvement in general situation, fair amount of business being booked several months ahead. Crop preparations are normal, indications point moderate acreage reduction, considerable reduction in fertilizers. Spots good demand, basis steady.

Reuters' cable: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts. Prices again declined on liquidation.

Approximate difference between markets:—
Liverpool May (expected) eq. 5.76
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq. 4.65
Difference 111 points eq. Rs. 49
New York May (close) Rs. 10.81 eq. 5.40
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq. 4.65
Difference 75 points eq. Rs. 33

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) May 71. October 56 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 26.
May 10.81 -01
July 11.05 -01
October 11.37 -02
December 11.54 -03
January 11.61 -05
Middling Spot 10.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 26.
May 10.82 -02
July 11.06 -01
Middling Spot 10.59

NEW YORK
New York, Mar. 26.
New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)
May 10.79
July 11.03
October 11.36
New York: Noon Call.
May 10.90
July 11.13
October 11.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 26.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.
Day's Exports to the continent 6,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.
Broach, Fully Good 4.46
Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 4.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 4.86
Omara, Good 3.86
Omara, Fully Good 4.06
Omara, Fine 4.26
Bengal, Good 3.66
Bengal, Fully Good 3.81
Bengal, Fine 3.96
Scinde, Fully Good 3.81
Scinde, Fine 3.96
Scinde, Superfine 4.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.
March 8.96
May 8.88
July 8.98
September 9.09
October 9.16
November 9.16
January 9.30
Sakellari's F.B.F. 9.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.
Opening Closing
March 5.71 5.70
April 5.72
May 5.77 5.75
June 5.79
July 5.85 5.84 +01
August 5.88 +01
September 5.92 +02
October 5.96 5.96 +02
November 5.99 +01
December 6.03 +01
January 6.07 6.07 +01
February 6.11 +01
March 6.15 +01
Middling Spot 5.86 -02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Estimated Spot Sales 8,000 bales.
Sales for Export 190
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200

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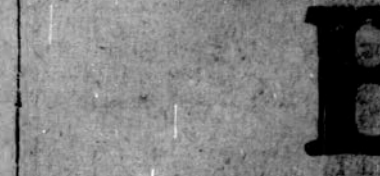
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DYNAMIC CHINA.

RAPID CHANGE UNDER NATIONALIST INFLUENCE.

(The following is the concluding portion of the article on conditions in China contributed by Prof. A. Muller to "World Unity". The previous article appeared on March 24.)

When Roosevelt was trying to arouse us in America to show our virility through arms, the most stinging insult he could hurl at us was that we were "Chinified." The victories that the Chinese have won, and they have been substantial, and the freedom which she has and will secure, have come from other means than soldiers. The peasants who have migrated into Manchuria have already defeated the Japanese there without knowing or intending it. The boycotts, however brief and however little they may have really affected trade, have put fear into exploiters.

The West is just setting itself about the task of unlearning war. China never knew it and is not in the slightest danger of learning. The dynamic power of peaceful methods gives China a running start in the competition of the era into which the world is trying to enter.

Next to unity and lack of military interest, I think that the third most important present asset of China is its disorganization. It is disorganized, but, as I have shown, is in no danger of disintegration. Political chaos, which seems to be so deplorable, makes China unconquerable. The conquest, or control, or corruption of the central government, or the capture of a province here and there, are mere flea bites. China is like a great piece of limp cloth which may be soiled, or torn, or tramped on in spots, but the rest always remains intact. Old Germany, with its strong central government, fell like a stiff pole. Japan could be conquered by controlling the central government. China would be almost unagitated by such an experience. China is full of problems, many of them insoluble at a given time. They can only find their way out by evolution. The whole world is also going through an evolution, and, until it knows better at what is aiming nothing is more valuable for China than the elasticity of political inefficiency and decentralization. In spite of the problems that they involve, it would be indeed a world calamity if four hundred million people should be carried in the wrong direction.

ONE OF THE DYNAMICS. One of the dynamics of China, then, is its complete freedom to be led in a better and better direction. It is not static. It is merely waiting for a chart, compass, and rudder. The ship is solid.

In a sense, the popular claim that China is passing from medievalism to modernism has an element of truth, but it is more nearly like passing from the renaissance period of the fifteenth century in Europe to the twentieth. The "Dark" period of the Middle Ages had long been passed in China while still inky in Europe. Our western ancestors were primitive tribes who needed centuries to bring them under the social control of Mediterranean culture before they could advance. Then, having few roots in the past to hold them back, they leaped forward with amazing speed, taking with them, however, much of the brutality of their tribal life.

Enlightenment in China has been continuous during the whole period of the history of Europe, and has now merely gone stale in spots. The present need is not the complete making over of the fabric, but the catching up where it has lagged behind.

It is to the task of getting even that the present nationalist movement is devoting itself sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely, but always dynamically.

The awakening China is crystallized in the nationalist movement. It is an immediate outgrowth of the establishment of the Republic in 1911. The overthrow of Manchu dynasty, though it had ruled for two hundred and sixty years, was easier because the Manchus were always thought of as foreigners. The revolt against the domination of China by foreigners, but it leads directly to attention to the internal problems of the country. Its value in stimulating thinking and action as well as solidarity is greater than anything else could have been. Vigorous as it has been in its accusations against the West, its instruments are all taken from the West. The necessities of the situation have created a peculiar problem that only time can cure.

YOUTH CONTROL CHINA. All other nationalist movements struggled many years and often generations, before they secured even the semblance of sovereignty. The Jews, the Irish, and the Czechs have many leaders who have grown old in fighting for

their cause. China has power, but only youth to control it.

Plato, in the Republic, said that philosophers and statesmen should be over fifty, and the experience of history has shown that this age is normally reached before authority is conceded or won. In the China of the past where the examination system of administrators called for great knowledge of the Classics, and where age received unusual respect, there must have been an overweighting of age as compared with the rulers of other countries. If we consider distribution of the rulers of old China as in the form of a pyramid, it was overweighted between the ages of fifty and eighty. When we look at the present situation, we find that the whole of that thirty years has been lopped off.

When we are considering the problems of China, this fact must be taken into consideration. I remember that President Eliot once talked to the Harvard Graduate Club about the desirability of reducing the time of the college course so that men might get established so as to become grandfathers by the time they were fifty-three because they would then be able to pass on to their grandchildren the "judgment" which only age can have, and which can be secured even in spite of limited education. There is not a single Elder Statesman in China.

TWO PECUNIARITIES. There are two things peculiar about the present government of China—its youth and its foreign education. At the time I am writing, the president, Chiang Kai-shek, is forty-two years old. The oldest member of the cabinet is forty-eight and the youngest is thirty-seven. The average age is forty-three, or twelve years less than that of President Hoover, whom we consider about the right age for a first term. Chiang studied four years in Japan, and every other member of the cabinet studied in the United States. This is undoubtedly the youngest responsible government in the world; it leads the oldest nation and faces most difficult problems. Nowhere else could a case be found where every member of the highest official group was educated abroad. If one government is overthrown it will be succeeded by exactly the same sort of leaders.

The judgment of grandfathers has for the time being been repudiated in China, and Ph.D.s from America, mostly under middle age, are in the saddle. Their theories are perhaps as sound as the world affords, but difficult problems call for experience and judgment which, on the average, middle age has not attained. This leadership of youth makes stability impossible. It has an energy that age lacks; it can be reckless where age would hesitate; impatient where age is patient; but it cannot command the respect that is normally given to age even more in China than elsewhere, and it cannot have the judgment which comes only with age.

The numbers from which these new leaders can possibly come is only a few thousands; thirty years will roll by and the numbers will increase rapidly, not only from the two thousand a year who are now going to America, but from the great number that are getting modern education in China.

The interesting question then will be whether China will turn back to its own cultural heritage, or, having won its way against the aggressions of the West, will embrace all that is western. My belief is that it will do both. Secure in the knowledge that there is a great past, it can for the time ignore it; the ultimate outcome will unquestionably be a synthesis of the East and the West, Kipling to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is always in the masses that traditions are preserved. The masses in China have not yet been touched by modernism and when they are aroused they will assert their strength clear to the top. Under the old conditions the peasants and the coolies had few contacts with the government except in the collection of taxes. They still have the same, and little more. The radicalism of the students, which often for the moment burns fiercely, will frequently burn out and leave conservatives, but this flame will spread to the masses, keeping alive and accumulating power.

CHINA'S DEBT TO SUN YAT-SEN. Sun Yat-sen, who was largely responsible both for the revolution which established the Republic and the nationalist movement, dropped out of the present controversy tangled by dying but he had formulated certain ideal principles which have been elevated to a national programme to which religious obedience is paid. On public occasions these principles must be read; the audience bows three times to the picture of Dr. Sun and stands in "three minutes silence." I have timed these

"three minutes" on several occasions; they run from twelve to fifteen seconds. In spite of the artificial formalism of these exercises, and the further fact that the party which is insisting on them has often departed in practice from the principles, the principles are a very vital part of the objective of China. One of them is that the masses shall be awakened. Some day this will happen.

The physical and mental vitality of these masses, who number four hundred million, make a dynamic of incalculable power. In spite of age, there is no physical senility in China. Conditions have never coddled the weak, for had sanitation at the starvation point been secured, the survival only of those who were strong. The social disapproval of childlessness became a religion and this, putting a premium on fecundity, has created one of the most difficult problems of China, but it kept old China from physical deterioration.

We hear a good deal in these days of voluntary birth control. Long before it was talked about, the birth-rate had fallen wherever the standard of living had risen. It is doubtful whether a campaign for the limitation of families can complete for efficiency with the desire and possibility of owning an automobile. When this, or its equivalent, comes to China the birth-rate will fall as everywhere else, whatever Confucius and his commentators may have said about it. I doubt whether ancestor worship has produced any larger families in China than were common in New England a few generations ago. One of my New England grandmothers raised fourteen children and the other eight, and those were normal families for the time.

On the mental side we also have a force to be reckoned with. Comparative intelligence quotients and peculiarities of Chinese mental processes are unimportant. There are now, and always have been, enough strong minds in China to convince both Chinese and outsiders of their existence and strength.

The confidence in present ability and knowledge of a long past gives in China a peculiar turn to the inferiority complex which is found among all peoples. The Chinese do not need to compensate by bragging like Americans, who are young, or being sensitive like the Japanese, who are small and uncertain of their future, or being aggressive like the English, who live on an island. They admit their social backwardness and are depressed by it, but they do not need to make personal adjustments which lead either to pride or denial.

Another most dynamic fact, then, in China is the frank recognition by those who are awakened that China has problems which must be solved by going backward instead of forward. Many have admitted to me that conditions were undoubtedly better under the monarchy, but they laughed when I suggested a restoration.

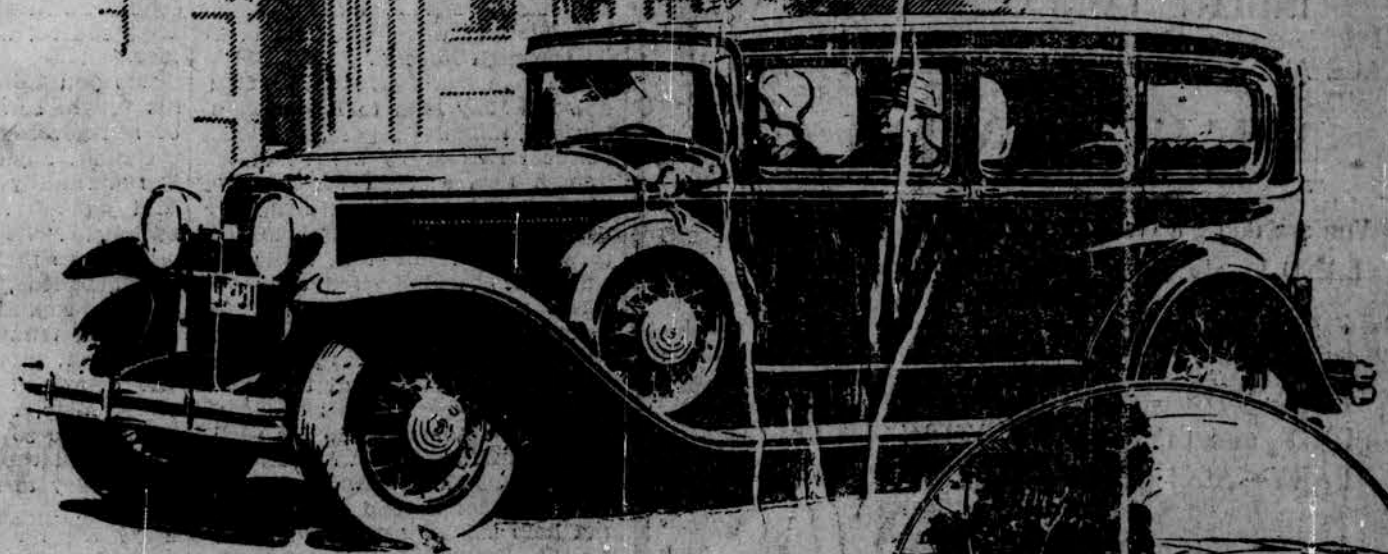
A western student may or may not have some sense of social responsibility; no Chinese student, however selfish, can escape it. I have found none who want to shirk. This means that the contribution of each person who is prepared to do something will be vastly greater than under the easier conditions of the West, where there are plenty of problems but not such pressing ones, and where the possibility of comparing them with better standards is lacking.

No westerner in China can fail to be impressed by the tremendous waste of human energy. The most difficult problem, in my opinion, in China is not her political system, for that can wait for evolution and maturity, but is the inevitable dislocation of human life which will come with the introduction of labour saving devices and which will, for the time, throw millions out of work. The ricksha men have just smashed fifty tramcars in Peking in their hostility to competition; such a strike is symptomatic of what will happen over and over again in the near future. A strike against modern machinery is as futile as a strike against a flood or a drought.

Most of the transportation in China is done by the muscles of men. The lumber is made by hand-saws. I was interested recently in one log upon which two men spent nearly a week. These same two men, with a portable sawmill, could have made the log into boards in fifteen minutes. Their skill, which is remarkable, will be useless in competition with steam gasoline or electricity. A household servant without limit, are pleasant for those who have them, but they are a prostitution of human energy when they are partly ornamental and partly substitutes for labour saving devices.

Strikes cannot prevent the coming of mechanical efficiency any more than Mrs. Parlington could keep out the Atlantic Ocean with her broom. For some time the cheapness of labour will compete with the cost of capital, but in long-run capital will win. It will bring temporary tragedies, and

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the ideographic form of writing that only time can disprove, and the teachings of the philosophers; second is the low prestige of the soldier which will save China from the military dangers which curse the rest of the world; third is the disorganization of government which gives time to find out the direction in which China ought to go; fourth is the physical and mental vitality of the Chinese, at present largely wasted but capable of immeasurable power; fifth is a family system containing more good than evil.

I have been trying to formulate the forces inherent in China that will express themselves in the period from twenty-five to a thousand years hence. First is the amazing unity made possible by

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—BHAGAVAD-GITA

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GANDHIJI KEEPS HIS IDEALS.

Nothing Has Happened To Regain His Faith
In The British Says Mahatma.

A frail man with a weakened, kindly face, squatting on the verandah of Dr. Ansari's home, worked away at his beloved spinning wheel and talked to "The Tribune" correspondent for an hour yesterday afternoon. The correspondent sprang on the carpet beside him, one eye on the miraculous fingers darting about the spinning wheel and the other on the man himself.

The man was the Mahatma Gandhi, the Holy Man to India's hundreds of millions, regarded as their political saviour by a fifth of the human race and on whose bony little shoulders now rests the responsibility for choosing peace of continued revolution in India.

His face is kindly but does not strike you as being especially strong. His eyes are penetrating though, when he looks up from the wheel occasionally, and there is a mysterious power in his conversation which holds you in his spell.

SPEAKING AND TALKING.

He seems humble when he talks and his voice is mild and you can not help thinking of another ascetic, St. Francis, lecturing to his followers outside Assisi. Gandhi squats there spinning and talking, and you wonder how this medieval like man, who brands modern western civilization as "Satanic," could have almost single handed started rocking the foundations of the British Empire; how almost over night he could have aroused 300,000,000 souls from what he believes abject slavery and taught them the technique of a new revolutionary method against which western guns and eastern lathis proved useless—non-violent passive resistance, writes Mr. William Shirer in "Chicago Tribune."

"My method is love and truth," Gandhi smiled, "and no force can avail against them."

The Mahatma is pledged not to say anything publicly which might prejudice the present negotiations, but he consented to discuss general questions.

"Ask me any question you like, I will answer if I can," he said, spinning away.

"Have you still faith in the British and in British promises?" I asked.

HAS NOT REGAINED FAITH.

"I had faith in them until 1919. But the Amritsar massacre and other Punjab atrocities changed my heart, and nothing has happened since to make me regain my faith. Certainly, not in the past ten months," he added, smiling.

"But my faith in my own people has increased, especially in the past ten months. Consider the part played by women and children in the present movement. The world has never seen such a magnificent spectacle before. Especially the awakening amongst children."

"How do you account for the children?" I asked.

"It can only be the work of God," he replied with fervor. "Certainly, God is with us in this struggle."

STICKS TO 11 POINTS.

He spun away and talked on. He still stands, he said, for his 11 points which last year formed the minimum national demand, upon the granting of which by the Viceroy he offered to refrain from launching civil disobedience.

They included the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks, the abolition of the salt tax, the reduction of land revenue and military expenditure by 50 per cent, the discharge of political prisoners, and a prohibitive tariff on foreign cloth.

"I still stand by them as the vital needs of India, and any constitution will be judged by its capacity to satisfy these demands. The situation, however, is changing and the method whereby I hope to attain them is accordingly subject to change."

Since Gandhi's lips are sealed by the present negotiations with the Viceroy, I questioned him about his plans in case "swaraj"—self-government—were actually attained in the near future.

"If you obtain 'swaraj' would you consider your labours finished and retire, or would you take an active part in the reconstruction of India by the Indians?"

WOULD BE ACTIVE.

"I should like to take an active part in the reconstruction of my country provided I retain my health and vigor and my people's confidence in me and my methods. That, indeed, would be a labour of love."

"Do you think most of India's ills will be solved with the coming of self-government?"

Gandhi admitted that he did, but "naturally not without trouble and difficulty. I have ever been optimistic," he smiled.

"But the great social and economic questions, such as the relations of capital and labour, landlord and tenant, your own special communal problems and those of the depressed classes—do you think mere, self-government will solve those so easily?" I queried.

"Yes, all those problems will be fairly easy to settle when we are our own masters," he replied. "I know there are difficulties, but I have faith in our ultimate capacity to solve them, not by following your western models but by evolving along lines of non-violence and truth, whereon our movement is based and which must constitute the bedrock of our future constitution."

"How could a capitalist under those conditions stand for inequalities and injustices? No, I think these problems will be solved quickly and successfully."

WOULD RETAIN ENGLISH.

"And your languages? What about English under the national government?" he was asked.

English would still be retained as a cultural language. It would be as useful to us as French to Europe. Hindustani would become the national language, used in courts and universities. Native vernaculars, many of which possess rich literatures, and are spoken by 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 are to be encouraged.

"It is not true that I would abolish schools. I am as anxious as any to maintain our great culture by education. But in our schools to-day we learn only what our foreign masters want us to learn. We do not get the training we most need."

Twenty-three years ago Gandhi wrote a book, "Indian Home Rule," which stunned India and the rest of the world with its terrible onslaught on modern western civilization.

"It is Satanic, and the Hindus call it the dark age," he wrote, and envisaged the ideal state, with no factories, railways, armies or navies and as few hospitals, doctors, and lawyers as possible.

"Have you changed your mind about these things?" I asked him.

"Not a bit. My ideas about the evils of western civilization still stand. If I republish the book to-morrow, I would scarcely change a word, except perhaps a few changes in the setting."

GANGSTERS DUEL IN DANCE HALL.

Italian-Irish Battle Bursts Out With Bloody Effect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Paramount Danceland, a "dime a dance resort in lower Brooklyn, was suddenly transformed into a shambles early this morning when a long smouldering feud between Italian and Irish gangsters of the waterfront burst into a free-for-all battle, with brass knuckles and then automatics as the chief weapons.

Before the smoke had cleared away from the mad scene, Charles Barnes lay dead, with blood gushing from five wounds, and Michael Masselli lay near him, still living but probably fatally wounded.

As soon as they had taken possession and quelled the battle, police padlocked all the patrons in the place for questioning.

Dominick Ferrara, said to be a leading Brooklyn gangster, is held charged with starting the riot.

"Chicago Tribune."

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

Adverse Effects Of Trade Depression.

The ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd. was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1931 among other things stated—

The net profit for the year after payment of the Debentures Stock Interest amounted to Rs. 14,84,385 0 7.

To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 1,44,210 1 9.

Making a total of—

Rs. 16,28,595 2 4.

out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—

To Interim Dividend Rs. 2,26,200

To Depreciation Fund Rs. 7,50,280

To Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund Rs. 88,171

To Reserve for Doubtful Debts Rs. 1,000

To Bonus to Staff Rs. 34,000

To Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000

Total Rs. 11,49,857

Leaving a balance of Rs. 4,78,738 2 4

out of which the Directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent, less of income tax amounting to Rs. 3,01,894 3 0

making 8 per cent. free of income tax for the year

Leaving a balance, to be carried forward of Rs. 1,77,043 10 4

The dividend, if declared, will be paid by warrant posted to shareholders on the 25th day of March next, to members of the Company in respect of shares standing in their names on the 24th day of March 1931.

The chairman, in moving adoption of the report, referred to the trade depression and its effect on the revenue of the company and said so had was the state of affairs that in Bombay many of the subscribers disappeared out of Bombay leaving their instruments to be recovered when the next subscription fell due.

As if these troubles were not sufficient, Bombay was visited with an unprecedented fall of rain in September when 18 inches fell in 8 hours causing serious floods in various parts of the city. Portions of the basements of the Telephone building were flooded and the Chief Engineer and his staff pumped out 800,000 gallons of water from the basement. Mr. Bunbury then referred to the unsatisfactory state of communication between Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta, and said arrangements were under way for certain alterations in the Bombay-Calcutta telephone route which, it was hoped, would result in improving the efficiency.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors was approved, and retiring directors were re-elected.

MAHAR SEWA SANGH IN SATARA

The opening ceremony of the above Sangh started for the furtherance of the educational, economic and civic interest of the Mahar residents of Satara District and lately registered was performed at the Barichl Chawl, Parel, on the 22nd inst. under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C. when Messrs. Shankar Rao Kulkarni, Bandopadhyay, Jadhav Khandekar, Gangawane and others addressed the meeting to strongly organise among themselves.

The Scouts of the Tarun Bharat Pathak of Prof. Sitaram Jadhav performed physical feats and were presented with medals by the Sangh. Rao Bahadur Kale promised to guide and help the Sangh in every walk of its life. Messrs. Javle and Yelaviker handed over Rs. 5 and 10 respectively as instalments of their donation to the Sangh, the latter donation being of Rs. 100. Shet Govindrao Shinde, Messrs. Pradhan, B. J. Deorukhkar, etc., were among the distinguished guests. Mr. Mikalje the president of the Sangh garlanded the Rao Bahadur Kale and guests and the volunteers played on the Band. About 160 ladies were present. The function ended at 11.30 p.m.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended 21st inst. the total mortality 384 was 69 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 15.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 12th week of 1930 when the mortality was 630 and death rate 25.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 580 and death rate 25.7.

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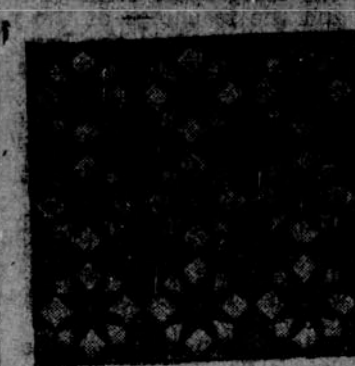
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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Matrimonial Justice In Mid Africa.

(BY J. A. SPENDER.)

It was past sunset when I got to Kosti on the White Nile and met the Governor, Mr. Pawson, on his steamer which was to take us by night down stream to his capital, Duesim. It was a disappointment to me that this part of the journey had to be done by night, for the steamer coming up had seen a good many hippos on the river and I was denied that privilege.

You really do seem in these parts to be in the middle of zoological nature. I heard at Kosti that lions were only 20 miles away and becoming uncomfortably aggressive towards flocks and herds.

The Governor was turning over in his mind whether he should accede to the petition of certain villagers to be permitted to carry sporting rifles to deal with this enemy. I said sure, but he observed that lions had a queer habit of multiplying so soon as it was known that their presence was recognised as a valid reason for carrying rifles. Nothing in this country is as simple as it seems.

Duelism, which we reached in the morning, is counted an enviable station, and its bungalows, with their tennis lawns and beautiful gardens going down to the river, make a charming impression. By and by it will have rain crops, but except for one patch irrigated by pumping where (they say) the best cotton in all North-Africa is grown, its surroundings are a vast dusty plain.

Heat and dust fail to quench the spirit of either man or woman in the little British colony, which here, as everywhere, is devotedly at work, bringing order and cleanliness into the native town and surrounding villages.

A NATIVE LAW COURT.

I visited the schools, being once more greatly impressed by the eagerness of the children and friendly give and take between them and their native teachers, and then passed on to the hospital, where a Gordon College graduate seemed to be doing miracles with a small equipment. Then I was permitted to attend a native court and heard a case tried, the Governor interpreting for my benefit.

The courthouse was a small, whitewashed room with a thatched roof and no ceiling. All round it seated on the ground were the Sheikhs, who acted as magistrates.

The case to be tried was that of a native policeman who charged his wife with improper conduct with another man in the police lines. He was brought in, and seating himself on the ground in the middle of the circle, opened his own case with much vehemence, being occasionally stopped and questioned by members of the Court.

After him came his principal witness, a woman, who was sharply cross-examined. Then the wife appeared, tearfully denying the charge, but also closely cross-examined. Then her witness was similarly treated, and finally the co-respondent, also vehement in denial.

After this the parties withdrew and there was a buzz of conversation round the circle which ended.

FREE SPEECH HAS BETTER OPPORTUNITY IN FRANCE THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY

French Censor Films But Let The Press Have Its Say.

France, it will be generally admitted is a country which allows the utmost liberty of speech and printing. At any rate, if any other country can be considered freer in this respect, I should like to hear its name. No American, I believe, will murmur the name of the United States. All these interested in free speech anywhere will note with special attention, then the way in which censorship works in France writes Alex. Small in the "Chicago Tribune".

Censorship in a free democracy is likely to be an under cover process. Few governments have the nerve, except in times of danger and under the excuse of patriotism, to exercise it directly. In France it is applied directly to one form of expression—the movies. So near as I can discover, French practice in this is practically the same as American.

A national board of censors has the power to forbid a film from ever being shown to the public at all, that cuts or other changes must be made, and it may withdraw at any moment an authorization which it has already granted. To the best of my knowledge, the board is accountable to no one for its decisions except eventually to the parliament, which could of course, limit its powers or even abolish it altogether.

In an American radical publication

in the policeman being recalled. The Court was against him, but it was admitted that his wife had been indiscreet. He was told to be more careful in future about bringing charges without sufficient evidence, and admonished to live peacefully with his wife and forget this incident.

Then she was brought in and received a little lecture about wife's behaviour, after which they both took an oath to respect the judgment of the Court and live peacefully together in future.

It was all conducted with the greatest gravity, simplicity and dignity. I was assured that the judgment carried complete assent.

Through these Courts there is gradually growing up a system of local administration as well as of law. They work on a basis of tribal custom, but expand it to meet modern needs and mix law and administration much as the old Quarter Sessions did in England.

FIGHTING SLAVERY.

All over this territory the Administration has to be constantly on the alert to prevent the traffic in slaves which, but for its vigilance, would go on merrily between the west and the Abyssinian border. A round-up last year released a thousand slaves destined for Abyssinia, and landed some scores of slave merchants, including one notorious old lady, in gaol for long periods.

What to do with the released slaves is often a very perplexing question, and getting it into the minds of Sudanese Arabs that slave-holding is morally reprehensible is uphill work all the way.

The car which took me back from Duesim to Kharoum threatened its way through fields of durra and bean, and then for long stretches ran along the west bank of the White Nile. There was no visible road, but the Arab driver seemed to know every inch of the way and made clever little detours to avoid the worst bumps.

The bird-life by the river was altogether fascinating. Wild geese, wild duck, herons, ospreys and innumerable smaller birds rose in clouds from the water as the car came near. A little back from the river scores of demigosses were grazing on the withered grass. Washed up on the shore was a great Nile perch, some three days dead. We stopped to measure it, and judged it to be at least 100lb.

The crossing of a wide reach of the river under a high wind in a small native falucca looked something of an adventure. The sail seemed enormous for the size of the craft, and its handling did not inspire confidence.

Questioned by my companion, the chief navigator explained that he had come to oblige the rival owner, who was ill, and, though he had never sailed a boat before, he had seen it, done and thought he could do it.

He was sternly enjoined to reef his sail and take to oars. And so we rode safely across. When the water below you is full of crocodiles it is better not to take chances.

in these radical organs, but there the reader has but to use his good sense in deciding which is probably the more truthful version. Officialdom has as effective weapons only what every private person has, the ordinary laws on libel and slander.

There is, in France, as in every other western country, a law against obscene and pornographic publications. It is, to the best of my knowledge, strikingly similar to the corresponding American laws, but it works far differently.

Any citizen may lodge a complaint with a magistrate against any piece of literature exposed for public sale, and after due process of law, may eventually get it suppressed. In practice, such complaints are practically never made. No French court is anxious to cover itself with ridicule by repeating the mistake made in the case Beaudelaire and so narrowly missed with Flaubert's "Madame Bovary".

One fanatical priest, the Abbe Bethleem, did indeed make a legal protest against certain theatrical posters and certain more or less libertine weekly publications, but the results obtained satisfied him so little that he has generally preferred direct action. Every once in a while one reads of him getting a court summons for destroying property in Carrie Nation fashion.

The stage is more vulnerable. No show can be put on without an authorization from the administration of Fine Arts. Nine times out of ten this is a mere formality. It need not, however, be so.

In a recent case, an official of the administration insisted that the manuscript of a play then being rehearsed be shown to him and when he found it too daring and sarcastic toward some Parisian personalities and institutions, he withheld the authorization on the ground that the cast included a child. The play was produced just the same; at the last moment the role in question was given to an adult, costumed as a boy and the obstacle turned.

Last winter there was a similar case of theatrical censorship exercised arbitrarily through official pressure. One scene of a review was judged too disrespectful of a lady prominent in Parisian social, political, musical, and journalistic circles. The police informed the author and the manager of the theatre that the offending scene would have to be cut.

It was cut, though the police had no legal warrant for their action. But practically no theatre conform exactly to the minute prescription of the fire laws and thus a left-handed method of censorship is established.

CHANCE FOR SPEECH
Everything considered, free speech, in spite of an occasional exercise of arbitrary authority gets a better chance in France than in any other country I can think of. Probably it does as well in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. Even in France, the nation of "frondeurs," it has to be constantly defended.

There are plenty of advocates of censorship in the country—some only occasional, to defend a person or a vested interest, from some specific attack, some as a general principle. The latter class includes, naturally, all super-patriots and nationalists, all the very devout, all the puritans, of whom France has a larger share than many Anglo-Saxons suspect.

Free speech has, however, plenty of vigilant defenders. It has the League of the Rights of Man, the old-fashioned liberals, and, in general, that huge mass of Frenchmen who are natural sickers and dissenters. Among its friends must not be reckoned the extreme political parties—Royalists, Socialists and Communists.

These all agree that free speech is an institution natural to a contemptible form of government like a "bourgeois parliamentary republic and, as such a weapon to be used against it to the fullest extent. But if ever one of these factions gets power and inaugurates the earthly paradise, it will show the world how much respect it has for free speech. To the credit show of all three let it be said that they leave the public under no illusion in this respect.

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CHINESE QUARREL OVER USE OF LOAN

Faction Would Pay Troops With Borrowed Silver.

PEIPING, Feb. 23. The Nationalist Government is facing serious internal difficulty over the projected use of the silver loan, since an element increasing in strength demands that the first use of the loan be for the payment of hundreds of thousands of undemobilized troops, contending that their payment is essential, while other obligations must necessarily wait. The impression obtains in financial circles that America will refuse the loan under such conditions.

Central Honan province is fairly overrun with former soldiers, now chiefly turned bandits, who belonged to 12 divisions and have more than 100,000 rifles and other equipment. Shantung province is also overrun with unpaid troops, which the commanders are having difficulty controlling, while the troops along and southward of the Yangtze are so undermined by Communists that the outlook there is gloomy writes Charles Dalley in "Chicago Tribune." Manchurian troops hold the Peiping province, as well as Manchuria, while the former Yen Hsi-shan troops are in Shansi province not demobilized and without money, the same being true of Feng Yuh-siang's army in Shensi and Kansu provinces. These outlaws, numbering several hundred thousands refuse to recognize the Nanking Government.

DIVISION MARCHES WEST. Sun Lien-chang's army in Shantung, which was formerly favourable but mutinied when ordered to Kiangsi to fight the Communists, have been bought off by being supplied with flour for food instead of rice, and some of these elements are now being rationed in Fukow. One division is marching westward with a view to joining Feng Yuh-siang's army.

The legations are much concerned at the serious turn the situation is taking since the Government's lack of money to pay the troops is certain to cause a greater increase in banditry. Several legations are sending military experts to the field with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of disorders, at the same time maintaining impartiality regarding silver or gold loans.

Chinese business men fear that utilizing the proposed loan for demobilization is certain to aggravate the financial crisis, which, owing to the continued decline of silver, is already serious. The best information from Nanking indicates that some of the leading members of the Government are strongly opposed to using the loan funds for the soldiers, and hence a party crisis may arise before the May convention, whether the loan is made or not.

Alarmist reports that Russian troops are massing on the Manchurian frontiers have not been confirmed by any legation.

70,000 GUARD CHICAGO POLLS

Election Eve Violent And Trouble Feared

CHICAGO, Feb. 23. Faced with the possibility of scenes of violence at the polls for the nomination of a new mayor to-morrow, Chicago authorities have enlisted no less than 70,000 men to watch over the voting and to prevent fraud and intimidation.

Two sluggings, two kidnappings, and an attempted murder of a candidate for alderman were a prelude to to-morrow's elections. In addition to the uniformed policemen allotted to each polling place, great numbers of plain clothes men will mingle with the crowds in districts notorious for irregularities. The heaviest guards have been stationed in the "Bloody 20th" ward, noted for lawlessness in past years and original haunt of Al Capone.

The Chief clerk of the election commission estimates that between 700,000 and 750,000 votes will be polled, representing 58 per cent of the registered vote. So elaborate is the police precaution against violence that it is estimated that every ten voters will have a uniformed guardian while exercising the franchise.

AL'S RETURN RUMORED. The Republican campaign in which Mayor William H. Hale Thompson and Judge John H. Lyle are the principal contenders is the centre of interest. Throughout the day there have been persistent rumours that Al Capone has returned to the city to direct the activities of his

henchmen, who are working like madmen for the return of Mayor Thompson.

It is also stated that he was given \$150,000 toward the Mayor's campaign fund. In reply to insistent questions of the reporters, the police chief has assumed an apparently apathetic attitude regarding Al's presence, merely answering wearily, "What of it?"

It is significant, however, that Capone's chief henchmen have disappeared from their usual haunts, and it is rumoured that a great secret conclave is in session preparatory to launching the great election drive.

Every available policeman and detective is out looking for Capone to-day.

Judge Lyle is attempting to make last minute capital out of Thompson's seeming reluctance to hunt up Capone, who is reported to be hiding in Cicero. In his capacity as Judge, Lyle has issued a warrant for Capone's arrest on a charge of vagrancy and alleges that city officials are making no attempt to execute it.

Both candidates took final flings at each other to-day in public utterances. Thompson assured audiences that Lyle was a "crazy chimpanzee" and Judge Lyle expressed himself as equally convinced that the mayor is the gangster's friend and a "slab-jawed nincompoop who has earned the title of 'Big Bill the Bungler.'"—Chicago Tribune.

U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS PROHIBITION.

Drink Interests Defeated

The United States Supreme Court to-day reaffirmed the constitutionality of the 18th Amendment by refusing to uphold the decision handed down last December by Federal Judge William Clark of Newark, N. J., in which he maintained that the Prohibition Amendment had been improperly written into the Constitution.

Blasting the feeble hopes of anti-Prohibitionists that a legal way had been found by which the dry law could be nullified, the Supreme Court held that Article V of the Constitution, which was quoted by Judge Clark as not permitting a constitutional amendment to be ratified by State Legislatures, contained no ambiguity on this point and called for no restoring to rules of construction to obtain the meaning which Judge Clark construed it to contain.

Judge Clark ruled that only by constitutional conventions and not by State Legislatures could amendments be ratified which transferred to the United States powers heretofore reserved to the people.

CASE PRESENTED BY LAW GROUP.

Validity of the manner in which the Prohibition Amendment was adopted was tested before Judge Clark by a group of attorneys after a study of two years. The group represented William Sprague, a township clerk in New Jersey, who had been indicated for transporting beer.

In a 15,000 word Judge Clark discussed the proposition that prohibition of intoxicating liquors was a question of government and a problem in political science. He called upon nearly a hundred authorities in support of his ruling and quoted from their public and private writings at length.

FIRST DECISION ON ISSUE. The jurist declared the question he was deciding had never been presented to any court and said he was not bound by any earlier or higher authority.

In national prohibition cases before the Supreme Court of the United States the only matters argued concerned the substance of the 18th Amendment and whether or not an amendment changing the distribution of power between the states and the United States reduced the police powers of the former.

On other issues than that upon which Judge Clark ruled the Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have held the 18th Amendment to be valid.

Although Judge Clark decided the case on points raised by counsel, he found several instances, he said, in which he was diametrically opposed to their contentions, and his decision contained less than half a dozen authorities cited by them in their briefs.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH.

Judge Clark presented at length his theory that the United States frame of government is a problem in political science, to be solved as far as possible according to scientific principles.

"Political science," he wrote, "can give only one answer to the question presented by the alternative method of ratification prescribed by Article 5 of the United States Constitution." If the

amendment to be considered is one designed to transfer to the United States powers heretofore reserved to the states or, if there are any such to the people, that answer must be in favour of the convention method.

CONVENTION METHOD INDICATED. "This follows from the character of such amendment and from the character of the delegates to, and deliberations in, a constitutional convention as compared with the corresponding character of the personnel of state legislatures and their deliberations."

The jurist then pointed out what he considered pertinent illustrations to support his contention that constitutional convention were preferable to state legislatures in dealing with amendments.

The Federal attorneys in Judge Clark's district appeared from his decision, December 18, and it was this appeal on which Supreme Court ruled. Chief Justice Holmes, because of his acting as attorney before being appointed to the bench in a similar case, did not sit to-day.—Chicago Tribune.

Workers' & Peasants' Meeting At Ghatkopar

A largely attended meeting of Workers and Peasants was held at Ghatkopar on Sunday night when Dr. V. R. Bagve presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) This meeting of Workers and Peasants of Ghatkopar express their firm conviction that the movement for Independence carried by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi is in the best interest of the masses of India the workers and peasants, and assure the Mahatma their full support in this struggle for Independence.

(2) This meeting of the Workers and Peasants of Ghatkopar calls upon Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to secure immediate release of all the political prisoners whether Satyagrahi or Revolutionary as well as the Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoners.

(3) This meeting of the Workers and Peasants of Ghatkopar do support and recommend to the Karachi Congress to adopt the following resolution passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting 21-3-31 which reads thus:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommends to the Indian National Congress to define its goal of Complete Independence as the end of the exploitation of the masses and the reconstruction of Society on the basis of equality of man and man, and the nationalisation of all instruments of production, distribution and exchange.

(4) This meeting of the Workers and Peasants of Ghatkopar unanimously resolve that the workers and peasants do agitate and organise themselves into a union all over the country to prepare themselves to secure Complete Independence for the Indian masses.

EAST INDIAN FEDERATION.

The second annual report and statement of accounts as approved by the Council shows progressive work during the year. The printing press and the "Standard", the fortnightly journal, have been placed on a firm footing, and the question of an East Indian Hall is now to be tackled. There has been a large increase in the membership. The financial statement shows that last year's deficit of Rs. 893 has been converted into a cash balance of Rs. 882. Among the questions successfully dealt with during the year were propaganda for more educational institutions in Salsette and Bassem, appeals for missions and orphanages, appointment of East-Indians in Government service, organisation of co-operative societies, reform in suburban municipalities and local boards, etc.

The Council also passed resolutions congratulating Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi and others who had been responsible for the political truce, and protesting strongly against the increase in suburban railway fares.

The general meeting followed by the social will be held on April 12, at 6 p.m.

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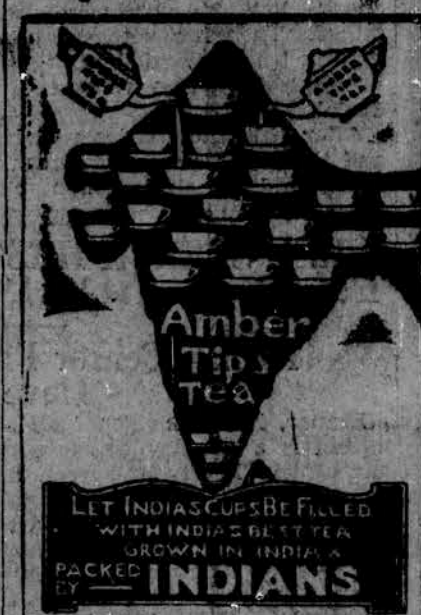


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ROMANCES of an Indian History.
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VICEROY ON LAHORE EXECUTIONS.

"I Take Full Responsibility
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Says Irwin.

LABOURED ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN AWAY "SAFEGUARDS"

VICEREGAL PROFESSIONS AND PLATITUDES.

NEW DELHI, March 26.
The more successful Great Britain can be in finding a solution of the political problem, the more will she be doing for the benefit of British Trade," remarked Lord Irwin in a striking speech, he made to-night at the Madams Hotel when the Chelmsford Club entertained their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin to a farewell banquet. Lord Irwin dealt very frankly with all topical questions including the question of safeguards and the communal problem.

Nearly two-hundred persons attended the function which was a brilliant success.

MODERN "HARUN AL RASHID"

Mr. B. L. Mitter, President of the Club in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies said that Lord Irwin had equaled Harun Al Rashid in keeping the mid-night vigil for what Gladstone had called the great cause of the people. (Applause). Every Indian viewed his impending departure with the profoundest sorrow. The Viceroy would go down to history as a wise and sympathetic guide of India's nationalism during a most critical period of its renaissance. His achievement had been supreme and provided future obstacles were overcome, it would mark a glorious epoch in human history. (Applause). It was a matter of deep regret that the Viceroy was unable to continue his efforts, but India would never forget him. Sir B. L. Mitter concluded amidst applause with a reference to Lady Irwin's efforts for Indian womanhood thrown the spread of education.

BRITAIN'S TASK.

Replying to the toast proposed in his honour, the Viceroy said:

A WORD TO DIEHARDS

There are those who see in the present movement and stirring of thought in India merely a movement engineered by a negligible minority which ought never to have been allowed to attain its present importance in that much of it is frankly seditious and with a firm Government could readily be suppressed. Therefore the conclusion is let us only have a firm Government and get back as we rapidly shall to the good old days of paternal administration with populous markets reserved for British trade.

The diagnosis, I believe to be superficial, distorted and wholly divorced from reality. That there is sedition in India no one will deny, that the numbers who are politically minded are a fractional minority of the whole is also true, but these things are not the whole or the most important part of the picture before which we stand.

"HIS A REAL THING"

Great Britain will delude herself if she does not recognise that beneath all the distinctions of community, class and social circumstance there is a growing intellectual consciousness or more truly self-consciousness which is very closely akin to what we generally term nationalism. I know well that any general statement of this kind requires great modification if it is to fit the manifold diversities of the great Continent of India and this feeling of which I speak makes itself felt through a great variety of ways but that it is a real thing and a thing of growing potential force few who know modern India intimately will be concerned to deny. Indian self-consciousness is finding expression in two fields:

firstly natural demand for political control by Indians of their own affairs and secondly economic development of India's resources for India's good. I would say one thing about each of these aspects of a single movement. No Englishman can without being false to his own political history and in recent years to his own pledges, take objection to the pursuit by others of their own political liberty. Nor have I ever been able to appreciate the attitude of those who might be the first in Great Britain, particularly the Conservative Party, to exhort their countrymen only to buy British goods and yet would regard a movement for encouragement of Swadeshi industry in India as something reprehensible and almost if not quite distasteful. (Applause). It is also well to remember that trade will only flourish when it reposes upon a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis and that the more successful Great Britain can be in finding a solution of the political side of the problem, the more will she be doing by restoration of general friendly conditions for the benefit of British trade. (Applause).

IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT.

It follows that just as my diagnosis is different from that of other which I sketched just now, so I would consider that a different treatment is required in so far as the present movement involves any of the forces that we call nationalism. I would repeat what I have said more than once: that an attempt to meet the case with rigid and unyielding opposition is merely to repeat unthinking mistake of King Canute. (Applause).

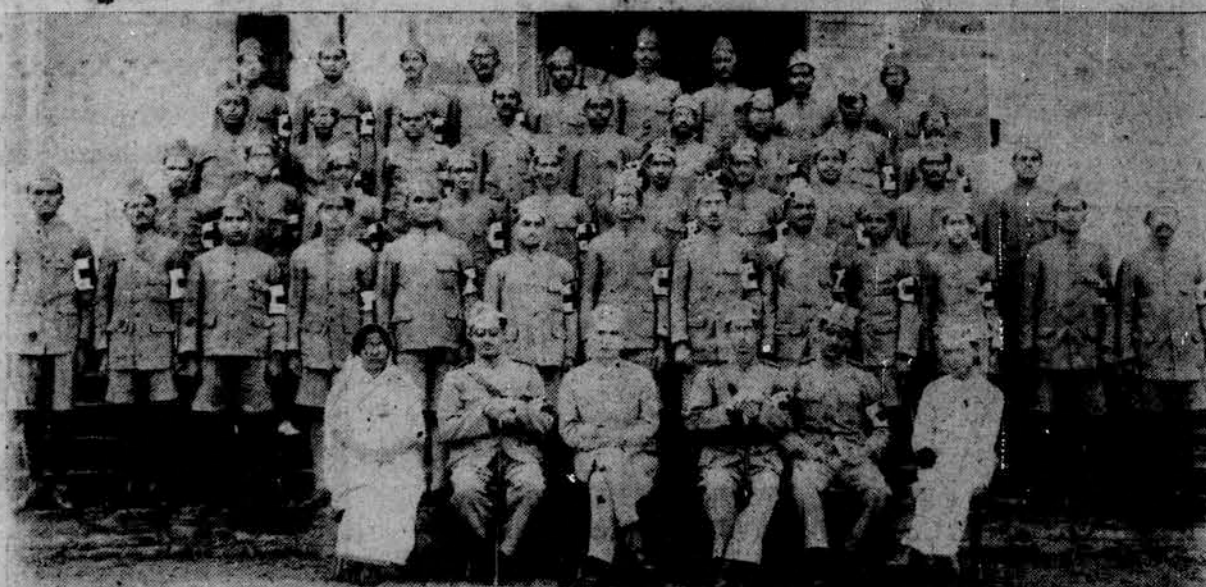
IT BEHOOVES US TO SET ANOTHER

and a better way. That way has surely been the way of the Round Table Conference. No one hopes more earnestly than His Majesty's Government that the work of the Conference be brought to an early successful issue. What can we say of the auguries for this happening? It is not possible for the sea to become immediately calm. The spirit of the Agreement, Government will do everything to implement. Mahatma Gandhi, I know, will do the same and I would trust that in all quarters, a real attempt may be made to judge of the present situation not in any grudging spirit appropriate to the atmosphere of uncertain and manoeuvring truce, but rather with the intention that each and every one of us in our sphere of influence to do every thing in our power that may assist the conversion of the present cessation of civil strife into a permanent and enduring peace. (Applause).

APOLOGIA FOR "SAFEGUARDS"

The Viceroy next referred to the question of safeguards. He confessed he had never been able to appreciate the distinction sought to be drawn between the interests of India and the interests of Great Britain, for it would be contrary to all nature if the long relationship between the two had not been to create a communal and not divergence of interest. Defence, for example, was a vital interest to India but also surely a British and Imperial interest of the first magnitude. Communal difficulty was a prime Indian interest, but Great Britain before handing over power, must satisfy herself that in the new dispensation the just rights of

RED CROSS WORKERS AT CONGRESS NAGAR.



The Congress Red-Cross Ambulance Corps at Harehandral Nagar.

—I. P. P. A.

minorities will not be imperilled (Applause).

Again as regards assurance to British traders against unfair discrimination, I say that Indian leaders themselves should volunteer assurance of fair treatment in order to attract capital for the country's development and for raising India's credit in the world on which development would depend the raising of her standard of her peoples' life. So with finance. Indian opinion is surely not less able than any opinion in Great Britain to see ample security provided, where necessary, for the good of India in the sphere of credit and finance. Those who would suggest an alternative to the scheme of the Round Table Conference would have to convince His Majesty's Government that they would be equally effective for the purpose above described.

PLEA FOR COMMUNAL PEACE.

Continuing the Viceroy said: It is not perhaps in this constitutional field that the gravest of India's difficulties will be found to lie. Nearly five years ago speaking to this Club, I made an earnest appeal for religious and communal peace. That appeal, with the news of Cawnpore still staring us in the face, I repeat to-day. Government can do comparatively little to remove the root causes. They cannot change a peoples' soul. "The communities themselves must learn toleration and restraint. No message could so cheer my heart before or after I leave India as the news that a real settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences had been effected." (Applause).

LAHORE EXECUTIONS.

Everybody should do what he could to assist the restoration of calmer atmosphere, and it is in this respect I have been told that I and the Government of India have made Mahatma Gandhi's task far harder by the failure to commute sentences recently passed upon Bhagat Singh and his companions. I take full responsibility for the decision at which Government had arrived. (Applause).

As I listened the other day to Mahatma Gandhi's putting the case for commutation forcibly before me I reflected first of what significance it surely was that the apostle of non-violence should so earnestly be pleading the cause of devotees of a creed so fundamentally opposite to his own. I reflected also upon the quality of the responsibility that falls on those in whose hands it lies and whose duty it is to decide finally whether their fellowmen should live or die, and I am free to confess that I should frankly regard that responsibility as an intolerable one to any man.

support unless he guided his conduct by adherence to certain very clear and definite principles. What should those be? First of all, he must satisfy himself that no facts have been brought to his notice which were not before the sentencing tribunals and which might suggest a possible miscarriage of justice. There was nothing of this sort in this case and it is significant that none of the petitions in any form directly or indirectly suggested that the prisoners were other than guilty of the crimes alleged against them. For the rest, I conceive it right that I should have regard in the exercise of clemency to the

tual merits as I can judge them of the case before me. On these principles I from time to time, on the advice of my council, concur in or remit death sentences that have been imposed. But I should regard it as wholly wrong to allow my judgment on these matters to be influenced or deflected by purely political considerations. I could imagine no case in which under the Law penalty has been more directly deserved. I have seen it suggested in the press that it was highly undesirable that the executions should take place on the eve of the Congress meeting at Karachi. I am quite prepared to think that it would have made immediate atmosphere at Karachi easier, but only at the cost of enabling congressmen all over the country to declare with justice that it had been treated by the Viceroy and Government with complete lack of candour. (Applause).

WHO ARE DEFEATISTS?

Finally the Viceroy referred to the "Defeatist" charges levelled these days. He asked: who to-day are real defeatists? Those who face facts with honesty and the future with hope and meet the difficulties with a single desire to overcome them or who deceive themselves with the belief that they are living in an India of ten or twenty years ago and who would have us employ methods and yield ourselves victims to a mentality which must destroy irrevocably the hope of retaining a contented India within the Empire. (Applause). Whatever may happen to others, let us at least not lose our faith. We shall have disappointment, we shall have to face failure but my faith in British statesmanship and goodwill and my faith in patriotism and the good sense of India are both too great to permit me to join the ranks of those who would say that India is a "lost dominion" of the Crown. (Applause).

The Viceroy added he took leave of India with real regret at this critical period in her history but that regret was diminished by the reflection that he was being succeeded by one in whom India would find a very sincere friend and very wise counsel. "For myself I can only say that I have done my best and that I shall carry away with me from India a real affection for her people and gratitude for many kindnesses that Lady Irwin and I have so constantly received at their hands and that wherever I am, I shall always welcome any opportunity that may present itself of continuing to serve her to the best of my ability and powers. (Prolonged applause).—A. P.

JAMADAR OF MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE RESIGNS.

As Protest Against Lahore Executions.

MADRAS, Mar. 26.
Jamadar Kumaran Nair of the Malabar Special Police stationed at Madras has resigned as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh.—A. P.

A meeting and procession of the Nimpura Branch (Kharagpur, B. N. Railway) Congress Committee were held, to show sympathy to the Meerut prisoners. Sjt. Azad Mahanlal Varma exhorted the public to continue peaceful picketing as per peace terms of the truce.

PLEA FOR ENCOURAGING KHADDAR.

Madras Minister Promises To Do His Best.

MADRAS, Mar. 26.
Promises to do all he could to encourage Khaddar, and Swadeshi was given by Industries Minister in the Madras Legislative Council to-day when, during Budget discussion on Industries grant, Sjt. A. P. Patro complained that no attempt had been made to improve industry of the province during the last three years. He strongly urged that the Ministry should encourage spinning and weaving so that it might supplement the income of the labourer. He also appealed to the Ministry to support the Swadeshi movement from the economic viewpoint.

Doctor Subbarayan wanted that Khaddar should be encouraged as an economic problem and said that it deserved support as it helped the agriculturist. The Minister in charge, replying, promised to do all he could to encourage Khaddar and Swadeshi.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 26.
A big fire broke out to-night in three cotton presses outside Sarangpur Gate. The fire began at about 7 p.m. and was still raging up to the time of writing (midnight) though it was partially brought under control. All municipal fire brigades have been requisitioned. No estimate of loss can be made but it is known to be covered by insurance.—A. P.

Delhi Conspiracy Case.

DELHI, Mar. 26.
It is understood that Chaudhury Zaffarullah a member of the Punjab bar and a delegate to the Round Table Conference has been appointed Public Prosecutor in the Delhi Conspiracy case. He will be assisted by Pingsingh, Court Inspector, on special duty. The tribunal for trying the case has not yet been appointed.—A. P.

London.—Railway peace is assured in Great Britain for at least a year as a result of the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen on Thursday, accepting the award of the national Wages Board reducing wages.—Reuter.

Paris.—Mr. Henderson told British pressmen if the Governments of Austria and Germany declined to submit their customs plan to the League of Nations, he would have to consider the situation, but he could not imagine that this would be their final attitude.—Reuter.

Barcelona.—Police frequently charged students who are flying a red flag over the University and are displaying posters: "Long Live Republic." "Death to the King." The police and students used firearms, but there were no injuries. The police are patrolling streets with drawn batons.—Reuter.

NO EQUALITY, BETWEEN GIANT AND DWARF.

Mahatma On "Discrimination" In India's Interest.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The reader's attention is invited to Sjt. Valchand Hirachand's letter published elsewhere. It has undergone some corrections in order to represent my views correctly. The discussion to which the letter refers arose out of the formula that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects. The formula reads innocent enough, but it covers the most dangerous position.

The situation to-day is this. The Britisher is the top-dog and the Indian, the under-dog in his own country. In the administration of the country, the Indian generally is a mere clerk. In business he is at best a commission agent getting hardly 5 per cent. against his English principal's 95 per cent. In almost every walk of life the Englishman by reason of his belonging to the ruling class occupies a privileged position. It can be said without fear of contradiction and without any exaggeration that he has risen upon the ruin of India's commerce and industries. The cottage industry of India had to perish in order that Lancashire might flourish. The Indian shipping had to perish so that British shipping might flourish. In a word we were suppressed in order to enable the British to live on the heights of Simla. It was not a mere picturesque expression of Gokhale's when he said that our growth was stunted. To talk then of no discrimination between Indian interests and English or European is to perpetuate Indian helplessness. What is equality of rights between a giant and a dwarf? Before one can think of equality between unequals, the dwarf must be

raised to the height of the giant. And since millions living on plains cannot be transported to heights of Simla, it follows that those entrenched in power must descend to the plains. The process may seem harsh but inevitable. If the millions of plains are to be equals of the privileged few.

UNNATURAL INEQUALITY.

It is to be feared therefore, before we reach the state of equality, the levelling process will have to be gone through. Justice demands this. It will be a long time to call the process one of racial discrimination. There is no such question. There is room enough in our country for every British man, woman and child. If they will shed their privileged position and share our lot, we must then exchange our army and the force of a whole empire for the goodwill of a whole country which is at their disposal for asking. Our goodwill is the safeguard that we can offer them and I make bold to say it will be infinitely better than the process there will be applied. Discrimination felt everywhere, it need not be felt by those who realize that the present is a wrong and unnatural position. To say that no racial discrimination is involved in this demand one may only state that Indians who occupy entrenched positions behind their British patrons will be expected to come to the level of their brethren of the plains. The true formula, therefore, should be this. In order to remove the existing unnatural inequalities and privileges of the ruling class and those others who have taken their place, shall be reduced to reach a state of equality between all classes and communities.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy Dead.

EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF IRISH FREE STATE

LONDON, March 26.
The death has occurred of Mr. Timothy M. Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1928, and the former famous members of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

(Mr. Timothy Michael Healy was first elected M.P. in 1880. He was an Anti-Farrellite after the first split of 1890, but in February 1900 supported Reunion under Mr. Redmond. He was expelled from the party in October, 1900, as opposed to the United Irish League, but was re-invited to that in January, 1908. He was re-excluded after the General Election in January, 1910. He was in prison for four months in 1883. He retired from Parliament in November, 1918. His witty speeches delighted the House of Commons.)

Bengal Council Votes For Total Demand For Police.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.
The Bengal Legislative Council sanctioned without any cut to-day the total demand of the Home Member for Rs. 1,99,88,000 for Police.

Reports have been received from several districts in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa of hartals being observed and public meetings held as marks of protest against the Lahore executions.—A. P.

Bhavnagar's Mourning.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 27.
A public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held on the 25th inst. and the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar appreciates and pays homage to the patriotism spirit of self-sacrifice and courage shown by the three martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev and deeply resents and protests against their executions at a time when all concerned should sincerely try to establish an atmosphere of peace."

RIOTING AT PALAMCOTTAH.

Nadars' Procession Heavily Stoned.

5 KILLED AND 3 WOUNDED IN FIRING

MADRAS, Mar. 26.
A message from Palamcottah says that serious rioting occurred between Nadars, a section of depressed classes, and the Hindus at Chintamani in the district on Tuesday. The Nadars wanted to take a procession of the deity through a particular street and apprehending trouble, they had asked for police protection. It is alleged that the procession was heavily stoned while it was passing, and the situation became so serious that the police opened fire as a result of which five persons were killed and three wounded.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA SEDITION CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 27.
In the Maharashtra Sedition Case, Mr. Thakur argued the case on behalf of the Government while Mr. Hobbs argued for defence. Mr. Hobbs had not concluded his argument when the Court rose for the day.

SHIA GATHERING AT MONTGOMERY.

The 23rd Annual Session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held from 4th to 6th of April, 1931, under the Presidency of His Highness Srd Raza Ali Khan Sahib, the Ruler of Rampur State.

Arrangements for reception have been made by the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Montgomery (Punjab). Delegates should intimate of their arrival beforehand to the Secretary and Reception Committee, so that they may be made for the comfort and convenience of the delegates. Commemorative before 28th be made to the General Secretary, Sh. G. L. Lucknow, and after that to the Secretary Reception Committee Montgomery, Punjab.